The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Proposed European Conference Objected to by the Pope.

Spain the Only Nation Supporting the Temporal Power.

Resumption of Hostilities in Candia.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Proposed European Conference Objected to by the Pope.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Conference proposed by the Emperor Napoleon, for the settlement of the Roman question, seems to be attended with difficulties. His Holiness, the Pope, objects to any conference whatever, in his behalf, and the several Powers which have been invited to participate are divided on the question of the necessity for a conference. It is asserted that Spain is the only nation that supports the temporal power of the Pope in any event.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Hostilities Resumed in Candia.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Late dispatches from Athens state that, since the failure of the Turco-Cretan Mission, hostilities have been resumed in Candia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials in Manchester and in Dublin.

Manchester, Saturday, Nov. 16—Evening.

It is thought that the sentence of most of the Fenians who were recently convicted in this city by the Special Commission will be commuted to hard labor for a term of years, or to banishment. Allen, however, whose offence was worst and presented the fewest claims for mercy, will probably, for sake of example, suffer the extreme penalty of the law at the time specified in the original sentence, namely: Nov. 23.

In Dublin the Fenian trials are progressing. The jury, in the case of Costello, last evening brought in a verdict of guilty. On the opening of the court this morning Messrs. Warren and Halpin were sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment, and Costello was sentenced for twelve years.

Additional Reports Concerning the Sale of the Danish West Indies.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16.

It is now said that the United States Government is to pay eleven and a-half millions of dollars for the Danish West India Islands, St. Thomas, St. Johns and Santa Cruz, subject to a claim of France on the last named, and seven millions and a-half for St. Thomas and St. Johns.

FRANCE.

Brilliant Meteoric Shower Visible Throughout the Country.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The meteoric shower on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th was very brilliant. Many thousands were visible not only in this city, but throughout France. The usual records were made by the professors at the various observatories.

Adoption of American Life-Saving Tackle by the French Navy.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Brown & Levels' life-saving tackle, an American invention for instantaneously lowering and detaching small boats from the side of a vessel when under full headway, has been adopted by the French navy, after trial by the French fleet at Toulon.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16—Noon.

Consols for Money	94 9-16
United States Five-Twenty bonds	70 9-16
Illinois Central Railway shares	85¾
Erie Railway shares	47¾

Frankfort, Saturday, Nov. 16—Noon.

U. S. Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862	75¾

London, Saturday, Nov. 16—3 P. M.

Consols for money 94 9-16.

American securities are very quiet and the following are the closing quotations:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70 10-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	85¾
Erie Railway Shares	48

Frankfort, Saturday, Nov. 16—3 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16—Evening.

American securities are firmer and in better demand, though prices are quotably unaltered.

Frankfort, Saturday, Nov 16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 75¾ for the old issue.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 16—Noon.

Cotton easier and declined 1-16d. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	8 7-16d.
Middling Orleans	8 11-16d.

Breadstuffs steady; Corn, 48s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 17s. for White California, and 13s. 10d. for No. 1 Red Milwaukee ⅌ cental. Barley, 5s. 4d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 50s. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

Provisions—Beef, 115s. ⅌ 304 lbs. for Winter Cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72s. ⅌ 200 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 51s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—Resin, 8s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Common Wilmington and 12s. for fine Pale. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Petroleum—2s. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5s. for Refined. Cloverseed, 39s. ⅌ cwt. No. 1 American Red.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16—Noon.

Linseed Cakes £11 5s. ⅌ ton for thin Oblong; Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. ⅌ Imperial quarter. Linseed Oil £40 10s. ⅌ ton. Whale Oil £39 ⅌ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil £114 ⅌ ton.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 16—3 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without change.

Lard has declined to 52s.; Bacon to 50s., and Cheese to 52s., and Tallow has advanced to 44s. 3d.

All other articles are without change.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16—3 P. M.

The prices of all other articles in our markets are the same as reported in our noon dispatch.

Antwerp, Saturday, Nov. 16—3 P. M.

Petroleum—45 francs for Standard White.

Antwerp, Saturday, Nov. 16—Evening.

The Petroleum market is dull, and prices have declined to 44½ francs.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Glasgow, Saturday, Nov. 16—Noon.

The Anchor Line steamship *Columbia*, Capt. Garnaghan, which left New-York Nov. 2, arrived at this port late last evening.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Proposed Government Savings Bank.

Ottawa, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Government will, during the present session, submit to Parliament a plan for the establishment of a Government Savings Bank.

The Provincial notes in circulation on the 6th of November, amounted to $3,918,282; specie held in reserve, $800,000.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week, 28 per cent.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets and Shipping Intelligence.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Sugar is firm at 8@8½ reals for No. 10 to 12, and 9½@10½ reals for No. 15 to 20 ⅌ arroba.

Some sugar plantations have commenced grinding their stock, but the yield is small.

The hurricane has destroyed the sugar cane at Porto Rico, and it is expected that this will cause a rise in prices.

Muscovado Molasses is selling at 4@4½ reals.

Honey is quoted at 4½ reals and Beeswax at 7½@8 reals for brown, and 11@11½ reals for white.

In Tobacco the sales are light, except for fillers, for which there is a good demand at steady prices.

Apples, $4@$10. Bacon, $14@$14 25 ⅌ cwt. Butter, 20c.@26c. ⅌ lb. Hoops and Shooks nominal. Petroleum, in barrels, 3½@3¾ reals, and in tins, 4@4½ reals. Flour, $14@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. Hams, $16@$22 ⅌ cwt. for Sugar Cured. Lard, 15½c.@16c. ⅌ lb. in tierces, and 18c.@18½c. ⅌ lb. in 25-pound tierces. Lumber, $21 ⅌ 1,000 feet. Pitch, $33 ⅌ ton. Onions, $4@$4 25. Potatoes, $5@$5 50. Tallow, $12@$13 ⅌ cwt.

Exchange on London, 14@14½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Exchange on Paris, 2 ⅌ cent. premium.

Exchange on the United States at long sight for Currency, 25½@26½ ⅌ cent. discount, and at short sight, 24½ ⅌ cent.; and for Gold at short sight, 3 ⅌ cent. premium, and at long sight, 5 ⅌ cent.

Freights range from 62c. to 75c. ⅌ box.

Sailed—Steamers *Raleigh*, *Morro Castle* and *Corsica*, for New-York; brig *Caroline Kelly*, for New-York; *Cheviot*, for Pensacola.

Arrived at Cardenas, bark *Griffith*, from New-York.

Arrived at Cienfuegos, bark *Restaurador*, from Mobile.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Killing of Indians in Idaho—The Fate of Mrs. Denville.

San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Idaho papers of the 9th inst., state that a number of Indians recently visited Camp McDermott and professed friendship and a desire to live with the whites.

Subsequently eight of the savages left the camp saying that they would be absent for "three suns;" but it was ascertained that their designs were hostile, and they were followed and killed. It was understood that the Indians remaining in camp would suffer the same fate.

The latest advices from Mrs. Denville, who was captured by Indians, states that she was not burned or tortured by the savages but is alive.

The North Star Mine is producing rich ore.

Gen. McDowell and Staff leave to-day for Arizona to make a thorough inspection of the military posts in that Territory.

NEW-YORK.

Locomotive Explosion at Binghamton—The Engineer and Fireman Killed.

Binghamton, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 16.

A terrible accident occurred in this city this morning. The freight engine "Tioughinoga," of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad, exploded its boiler at 4½ o'clock, tearing the engine into fragments, and instantly killing the engineer and fireman; the former named Edward Eaton and the latter Wm. Rose, both of Syracuse. The bodies of the men were found against the wood pile in the tender with both their heads torn off. Mr. Eaton's head was torn from his body, leaving only a tuft of his side whiskers, his jaw and the upper end of his spinal column protruding from the back of his throat. Mr. Rose was struck in the forehead by a piece of the boiler and the top of his skull cut completely off. Upon removing the victims from the engine a hot iron from some portion of the fire-box was found in the breast of Mr. Rose, burning his flesh. A large piece of the boiler, weighing 150 pounds, was hurled about twenty rods from the place of starting. Another piece cut a limb three inches through from a pine tree in the same lot, ten rods beyond. Another weighing about 60 pounds was found forty rods distant. The explosion was heard and felt five miles from the city.

Death of Dr. Sartwell.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 16.

Dr. Henry P. Sartwell, eminent in scientific circles, died at Penn Yan last evening.

OHIO.

Weston, the Pedestrian, Again Attempts the One Hundred Mile Feat.

Cleveland, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Weston is now performing his 100 mile feat, and there is every indication that he will do it in fine style. He reached Erie, Penn., at 12 o'clock noon to-day, and received a hearty welcome from the citizens. His stay was very short, for he left at 12:30 o'clock for Ashtabula, the terminus of the one hundred miles that he has to do. He has thus far made fifty-eight miles in thirteen hours and ten minutes, and is not in the least fatigued. The excitement in regard to his successfully accomplishing this one hundred mile walk is very great and increasing.

His Arrival at Conneaut and Failure to Make the One Hundred Miles.

Conneaut, O., Saturday, Nov. 16.

Weston arrived here at 8:10 P. M. to-day. His feet were so badly swollen that he could proceed no farther to-night, thus failing to make the hundred miles.

Fearful Tragedy at Cleveland—A Man and Woman Killed.

Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 16.

A man named Gregory, a photographer, doing business in the public square, was found in his rooms this morning with his throat cut, and with him a girl, named Isabella Kay, and who had been shot. They were both dead. Present appearances indicate that the girl was shot by Gregory yesterday or the day before. Domestic troubles and an illicit passion for the girl appear as causes for the act.

GEORGIA.

The Recent Convention Election—Official Returns.

Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Official vote of the State of Georgia is as follows: Number of registered voters, 188,647; vote cast, 106,410; for Convention, 102,283; against, 4,127. Majority for Convention, 98,156. Number of whites voting for Convention, about 36,500.

The Trial of Foster Blodgett—Objections to the Jury.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 16.

In the United States District Court to-day, Judge Erskine presiding, ex-Gov. Brown, counsel for Hon. Foster Blodgett, objected by way of challenge to a large majority of the Grand Jury, on the ground of their inability to take the oath prescribed in the Act of Congress of June 17, 1862. The Court sustained the objection, and directed the Marshal to empanel a new jury.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 16.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a resolution was adopted by a vote of 57 to 33, instructing the proper Committee to change the names of all new counties created at the last session of the Legislature that were named in glorification of the rebellion, or after those who participated in it. Afterward an ordinance to change the name of Colbert County to Brownlow was tabled; yeas, 76; nays, 12. The Committee on the several parts of the Constitution reported the officers of the Executive Department to consist of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, the Auditor to hold office four years, and the other officers two years, all to be elected by the people. The Governor only has been elected by the popular vote heretofore.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Conservative Movements Among the Negroes.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 16.

A Conservative ticket has been brought out here, and there is somewhat of a reaction commenced among the colored voters. Some will vote the Conservative ticket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interview Between Gov. Orr and Gen. Canby.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Gov. Orr and Gen. Canby held a conference to-day on the subject of future taxation and appropriations in the State. It is understood that material changes will be made, which, while developing the resources of the State, will lessen the burdens upon the people.

Opening of a Railroad Bridge.

Columbus, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Columbus and Augusta Railroad Bridge was crossed by trains for the first time to-day. The Directors of the road, with many of the citizens, crossed in the first train. The bridge is a handsome iron structure of the Fink pattern. The entire length is 1,040 feet. This road, when completed, will be a great through line from the north to the south, and will shorten the distance between this city and Augusta over 60 miles. The laying of the track is being pushed forward.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis Races—Express Robbers Arrested—A Black Crook Injunction.

Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The first meeting of the Memphis Association closed to-day. The meeting has been unusually successful and the attendance large. In the first race, for a stake of $600, best three in five, there were three entries. It was won by *Malcolm* in three straight heats. Time—1:50, 1:50¼ and 1:49½. The second race, for the Consolation Stakes of $400, mile heats, five entries were made, and was won by *Chickamauga* in two straight heats. Time—1:47¾, 146.

Joseph Creighton and John Reagan were arrested here some days since on the charge of robbing the express office at Jackson, Tenn., of $5,000, and have been committed there in default of $10,000 bail.

At the instance of McDonough and McVicker, an injunction was granted this evening against George Deagle, who is producing the "Black Crook" at the Greenlow Opera House, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who closed the doors just as the audience began to assemble. The case will be heard on Monday.

VIRGINIA.

Seizure of Distilleries at Richmond—The Baltimore Shooting Affair.

Richmond, Va., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The large distilleries of Jones & Byrnes and Myers & Brother were seized to-day for violating the Revenue Laws.

The Messrs. Wise, who assailed Pollard in Baltimore, publish a card denying the truth of the report that his wife was near, saying she was inside the hotel entrance; also asserting that George D. Wise did not fire until fired upon by Pollard.

Chief-Justice Chase returned to Washington to-day.

VERMONT.

Railroad Accident near Pottsdam.

Burlington, Vt., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The freight train on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad ran off the track near Pottsdam this morning, precipitating the engine and five cars down an embankment, killing the brakeman named Cummings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pursuit of a Wife Murderer.

Worcester, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 16.

Shepard, the wife murderer, took breakfast at the house of a man named Watson, in Webster, this morning. He told the story of the murder, and said he expected to be caught and hanged. Information was immediately telegraphed to this city, and officers were at once put upon the track of the murderer.

CONNECTICUT.

Heavy Weather in Stonington Harbor.

Stonington, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The schooner *Henry Castoff*, of Newport, [during the heavy gale now prevailing here, ran afoul of other vessels in our harbor, and within fifteen minutes was completely dismasted, and has drifted into the railroad wharf. There is nothing left but the bare hull of the vessel. She is not insured.

THE INDIANS.

Council at Fort Laramie—The Crows and the Sioux.

Omaha, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Fort Laramie advices of the 12th, state that a council was held with a few chiefs of the Crows on the 11th inst. They desire to remain in their own country. The Sioux were not represented, and will not come to Laramie until Spring, but request Gen. Harney to meet them at Fort Phil Kearny.

KANSAS.

The Results of the Recent Election.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Eighty-three representative districts in this State elect twenty-two Democrats, and the remainder are Republicans and independents. Forty counties gives the following result:

For negro suffrage 7,591, against 16,114.

For female suffrage 6,670, against 16,362.

For disfranchising disloyalists 11,390, against 10,268.

MINNESOTA.

Kerosene Explosion and Loss of Life.

St. Paul, Minn., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp at the party given by Gen. Sibley on Thursday night resulted in the death of Maggie Murphy, the servant girl, and serious injury to Miss Gussie Sibley, who will lose the use of one arm. Others were burned, but not seriously.

MISSOURI.

Shooting Affair in St. Louis—Death from Trichina.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 16.

Seymour Voullaire, a prominent criminal lawyer in this city, and formerly a circuit attorney, was shot last night by Isaac M. Ruth, a clerk in the Post-office. The affair grew out of unpleasant relations between Voullaire and his wife, resulting in a divorce for her last week, Ruth being her most important witness. Yesterday Voullaire and Ruth met in the Post-office, an angry altercation ensued, and Voullaire threatened to shoot Ruth the first time he should meet him on the street. Last night Ruth accompanied the divorced wife to the theatre, and when returning home were met by Voullaire, who fired at Ruth, missing him. Ruth returned the fire, the ball entering Voullaire's right breast near the nipple, lodging against the shoulder blade, inflicting a dangerous wound. He now lies in a critical condition. Ruth gave himself up and was released on bail. The affair created a great sensation, all the parties occupying highly respectable positions in society.

Abraham Abrahams, a wealthy pawnbroker, was convicted to-day of having received stolen goods, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Two clearly defined cases of trichinæ died in the City Hospital last night. A *post mortem* examination was made, and at a meeting of the Medical Society this evening the muscles of the men were shown, which contained trichina in great numbers. One of the men had been treated for consumption and the other for typhoid fever.

It is now stated that no extra session of the Missouri Legislature will be called by Gov. Fletcher.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

A Severe Engagement with the Indians in Oregon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Camp on Goose Lake, Oregon,
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867.

I take this opportunity to send you an account of the most severe fight with hostile Indians ever occurring on this coast. It is true that Indians have been fought at different times and none of them killed, but never were they encountered in such a stronghold, and where moral courage, bravery and the true qualities of soldiers were tried as on this occasion. I will first give you an outline of the time occupied between the starting out of the expedition and the days of the fight.

The command at first consisted of Company F, First Cavalry, 45 men, Captain and Brevet Major Perry commanding; Company M, First Cavalry, 37 men, First Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Harris commanding; Company H, First Cavalry, 51 men, First Lieut. W. R. Parnell commanding; Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, 40 men, (mounted,) Second Lieut. J. Madigan, First New-York Cavalry, commanding; two companies of Indians, 34 men each, commanded respectively by Capts. Dara and McCoy, and 25 Indian scouts, commanded by Archie McIntosh—all under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. Crook, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Infantry.

We started from Camp Warner, Oregon, on the 22d of August, marching west, halting for a few days west of Warner Lake; from there we struck out northwest, scouting the country in all directions, our scouts occasionally getting on to small parties of Snakes, or Pah-u-tes, and killing them. On the 13th of September the General separated the command, sending Companies F and M, First Cavalry, and Daras and McCoy's Indians, under command of Brevet Major Perry, to scout the country north and west. The remainder, consisting of Company H, First Cavalry, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, and McIntosh's scouts, Gen. Crook commanding, going south. We continued to scour the country in all directions, crossing into California, until Sept. 26, when our scouts reported a large body of Indians fortified in the rocks and bidding us defiance. Lieut. Parnell was ordered to dismount his men and advance up the mountain on the south side and attack them; while Lieut. Madigan galloped around to the north and west, dismounted and ascended the mountain to cut them off. It was no easy matter to climb the mountain side, it being very steep and rocky. Upon gaining the height required Lieut. Parnell advanced in skirmishing order, his men being armed with Spencer carbines, and soon got to work. When he first discovered their position he was too far off to form any idea of its magnitude. His advance was somewhat impeded by having to clamber down immense large loose rocks into a deep ravine, and up on the other side. The men went at it bravely, and soon drove the Indians into their fortifications. On gaining the top of the ravine, and while advancing, two men were killed and two wounded. Lieut. Madigan now joined Parnell, he having been slightly wounded in the right arm, and they surrounded the forts. The Indians kept themselves well concealed, so that they could not tell where to direct their fire. Our men could not advance any further, as between us and their forts was a pit about forty feet deep of loose massive rocks, that was impossible to get down. Gen. Crook then ordered a line thrown round the forts to prevent their escape, and in this position we remained all night.

Next morning at daybreak the General was up, and ordered a concentration of the troops. This on the part of the cavalry was done with the loss of one man severely wounded, as during the night our men had crept up to the forts as far as possible, and lay concealed behind the rocks, in moving away from which some of the men necessarily became exposed, and were a mark for the Indians in their works, who shot from their covers without any danger, as we could not see them. The men all being in, Parnell was ordered to take the right, (Lieut. Madigan commanding the infantry on his left,) and charge the works. Parnell had twenty-two men to attempt this and Lieut. Madigan about eighteen, the remainder of the command, excluding yesterday's casualties, being employed guarding the houses, pack animals, &c.

Parnell formed the men and immediately advanced till coming in range of the fire of the Indians, when a shower of lead and arrows was poured into us. We charged down into the deep gulch or pit, and then commenced our dangerous and difficult task, to climb the large overhanging rocks to a height of from thirty to forty feet, every man pushing boldly forward and assisting his comrades to get up some large rock too high for himself alone. This was done under a heavy fire without our being able to return a shot until we arrived at a line of works outside the fort. Gaining this, we had a height of about twelve feet to either climb over or tear down to get into the fort. They ordered the men to push over as much of the loose rock as was possible, and make a breach, which was done after some difficulty, and then into the fort. This we found to be circular, of about thirty feet diameter, surrounded on all sides by large loose rock from a height of about four feet from the inside, the balance being natural formation. Surrounding it, below us, was the pit we ascended from, the bottom of which was a huge mass of rocks in all conceivable shapes, and perpendicular forty feet deep.

The infantry, who formed on the left, and were to attack from the south side, were unable to do so on account of the depth of the pit and immense rocks on that side, the distance from rock to rock being too great to jump. They, therefore, came partly round, then scaled the heights on the left, pushing boldly ahead in consort with the cavalry, (dismounted.) As soon as the infantry showed their front in the charge they were met on all sides with a terrific shower of lead and arrows. Lieut. Madigan, while nobly leading on his men, was shot through the head and killed instantly, and seven of his men wounded.

As soon as we gained the fort the Indians commenced to jump out on the west side and down into the pit, where they ran into caves underneath the fort and through into a larger and stronger fort on the other side of the pit. In escaping, many of them were killed or wounded, among the former being their Chief. (Sa-hei-too.) We then commenced heavy firing into the large fort, compelling them to seek shelter in the caves, continuing this until night set in, when, with what few men we had, we again threw a line around the works. But the casualties of the two days, and what men were required to guard the animals, reduced our number considerably. In the attack on the fort we lost one sergeant and one private killed, and two men wounded.

We kept up the firing during the night whenever an Indian was bold enough to show himself, but which they were very delicate in doing. During the night the majority of them managed to escape by means of numerous caves under the forts, and all apparently communicating with one another, the entrances to which were protected by breastworks of rocks. On the following morning there was nothing left in the forts but their killed, wounded, and a number of women and children; three of their women were killed in the fight, and one girl and two children captured. Their killed were thrown (by them) into the caves, and numbers of their wounded were concealed in them also. Some of our men went into the caves and got different kinds of skins and robes; but one man lost his life by attempting it; he was about to enter the mouth of a cave when a wounded Indian shot and killed him. It was too dangerous an operation to attempt to explore them. We now had an opportunity of inspecting the works, and I can safely say I never saw anything (even during the war) to at all compare with them.

The ground was about 800 feet altitude and very steep. The whole line or compilation of rocks and forts covered an area of about one and a half acres, It consisted of two or three large forts of massive rocks of natural formation, having their walls still heightened and strengthened by artificial work, to a height (from the inside) of about ten or fourteen feet. Outside of the two large forts was the deep pit mentioned, in some places as deep as fifty feet, and only accessible in one place. The caves underneath communicated with each other and with the interior of the forts, having outlets outside the line we occupied, and, perhaps, thirty feet beneath us. It was by this means they managed to escape.

There were also several smaller works, capable of holding from ten to fifteen men, and breastworks for two or three men, all guarding the approach to the large forts; these also had communication with the caves, so, that when they were driven from them they could fall back to a stronger position without any danger. Some of the entrances to the caves were blocked up with their dead, thrown in by those who escaped. The number killed was about twenty, and fifteen to twenty wounded, which exceeded our expectations, considering the position they held. They will hardly ever again attempt to fight in such a place, as they fully believed we would never attempt to storm such works and felt perfectly secure. They were badly demoralized after the morning of the attack. Our casualties are severe. The Second Lieutenant, J. Madigan, who was commanding Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, was killed, also First Lieutenant C. Brachet, Sergt. Meara. Privates Carey, Lyons and Sawyer, Company H, First Cavalry, and one man of Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, were killed. Privates Ensor, Fisher, Glancey and Shay, Company H, First Cavalry, wounded, and three corporals and four privates, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, wounded.

Lieut. Madigan's death has cast a gloom over the whole community. To the army and country at large his death is a serious loss—dearly beloved by all who knew him. How many of his old associates and brother officers will remember his pleasant jokes and camp-fire anecdotes, his ever pleasant smiles and sociable companionship! My comrades and messmates, would to God it had been otherwise!

Lieut. Madigan was born in Ireland, but came to this country with his parents while he was yet a child, followed civil pursuits until the breaking out of the war, when he, like a true patriot, took up arms in defence of the Union, and served with distinction in the Second New-Jersey Cavalry until 1865 as a commissioned officer. He was a gentleman of education and refinement, and a brave and excellent officer. He received a commission as second Lieutenant in the First New-Jersey Cavalry, Feb. 23, 1866. Arriving on this coast in January, 1867, was immediately ordered to Oregon on duty, and commanded Company H, second Cavalry, until July 12, 1867, when I relieved him. He had been in several engagements against hostile Indians with Gen. Crook during the past Winter.

Thus ended as hard a contest against hostile Indians as ever occurred on the Pacific Coast, and although few of them were killed in proportion to the number engaged, compared with fights heretofore had, the position they occupied must be considered. I think better results may be anticipated from that very fact than if we had met them in a plain and killed more of them.

MEXICO.

Negotiation of a New Loan—Movements of Escobedo—Juarez and His Opponents—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico City, Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.

Mr. Wm. T. Pritchard, the editor of the *Mexican Standard*, a paper published here in the English language, left here last Friday, in company with some of the members of the Bolivian Embassy, *en route* for your City. Mr. Pritchard is well known to be on most friendly and intimate terms with President Juarez and his Ministry; and this fact has given currency to a rumor, which has even crept into some of the papers, to the effect that he visits your City as an accredited agent of this Government to effect a loan of $12,000,000. His paper, the *Standard*, in its issue of this morning, denies the truth of this wild rumor. Whatever Mr. Pritchard's business may be that takes him to New-York, we can assure your readers that all the business men with whom he may come in contact will find him a gentleman of intelligence and worthy of their confidence. We have no doubt Mr. Pritchard will be no little surprised to find that his movements have awakened so much public curiosity and attention.

GEN. ESCOBEDO.

Gen. Escobedo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Division of the Mexican army, arrived in San Luis Potosi on the 18th inst., *en route* for the capital, and was expected here last night or to-day. There are many surmises as to what brings him to the capital just at this moment, and though all seem to agree that it is upon matters of interest and moment, no one in reality knows anything about it as yet. The Mexicans have one good trait, particularly conspicuous in all public matters, *they can keep a secret.*

THE PRESIDENT'S OPPONENTS.

The ex-Governor of Guanajuata, Don Leon Guzman, who was arrested and removed from his post by orders of the supreme Government, because he opposed the plan of the elections as prescribed in the President's proclamation, called the convocatorio, has amused himself during his restraint in writing communications to the Government, setting forth his reasons, and protesting against his arrest and confinement. These not having produced the result anticipated, he at last addresses a final communication, which is being published in nearly all of the papers. We suppose it is intended as a crushing protest, and we give you the substance of it. He says: "I do not desist from my legitimate rights, but I have the intimate conviction that the supreme Government is not disposed to proceed with me on terms of justice; and have it also that all my efforts will fracture against an absolute power, I have therefore taken for myself an unalterable resolution. I submit myself, but hope for a better epoch, and remain in the meantime, because the Supreme Government wishes it thus, a citizen without rights, a soldier without occupation, without consideration nor income, and a man without liberty nor guarantees." It is urged upon the citizens of his State, by some of the papers, that for the reasons he himself has given they should now be convinced that he was not a suitable person to be elected Governor. What a people!

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Since his imprisonment Ortega has written a letter to the Governor of Neuvo Leon, giving a detailed account of his prison life at Zacatecas, and also stating his reasons for not considering the Government of Juarez legitimate. Patoni was offered his freedom on condition that he would immediately report himself to the Government: he replied, however, that he could not consent to accept his freedom conditionally, and assured them that his political opinions had not changed.

A gang of robbers from Leon Chavez and Colimilla are threatening the third district of the State. Another band attacked the town of Rosario, but were repulsed, three of their number being killed.

Jose Camillo, who assassinated Adolfo Schover and Jesus Lizarraga, made his escape from prison on the 21st, in company with the officer of the guard of the prison.

The prisoners at Perote were reviewed the other pay. It was said the Government intended paying them their allowance for September and October; no such payment, however, was made.

The following American Consuls have received their *exequatur:* Mr. John Black, for the City of Mexico; Mr. E. H. Saulnier, for Vera Cruz; Mr. Ulrich, for Monterey.

The *Mexican Standard* of the 21st September published a statement copied from the *Correo de Rio Grande*, and reflecting on the character of the Princess Salm Salm. The editor, Mr. Pritchard, is out with a card stating that the extract was published by mistake, and that there is not one word of truth in the allegation, and he asks the editors of other papers not to copy the extract, which he denounces as a vile calumny on the fair fame of the Princess.

Gen. Corona denies, over his signature, the charge taxing him with having imposed two forced loans, one for $100,000 and the other $80,000, and adds that it is untrue that Gen. Larra is guilty of having done the same thing at Lagos.

CHEPULTEPEC.

A Conspiracy Against the Government Discovered in Matamoras.

The Rio Grande *Courier*, of Nov. 2, has the following:

"A conspiracy has been detected in Matamoras, a few days since, and Tamaulipas promises to soon be itself again, the same revolutionary nest of old. Messrs. Antonio Longoria, Mayor of Matamoras; Edward Longoria, lawyer Margain, Judge of First Instance; Felipe Marquez, President of the City Council, and Francisco Arzamendez, Chief of the Finance Department, were accused of a conspiracy against the Government, represented by Col. Palacois, the Military Commander, and arrested; but, we are informed, afterward released on their own recognizance, to appear when required, to answer to the charge."

On the 5th, however, the same journal says: "We stated in our last that a conspiracy had been detected in the Heroic City. Col. M. Palacios, the Military Governor, informs us that there is more fiction than truth in the reports. He ought to know, being interested. *Chisperos* are too common here, and their authors should be set against an adobe wall and left there."

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Constitutionality of the "Additional" Session.

The following articles, to which the initials of Attorney-General Stanbery are attached, and which was alluded to yesterday in our special dispatches from Washington, appears unofficially in the Washington *Intelligencer* of Friday:

As to the "meetings of Congress" the Constitution provides, viz:

Article I, Sec. 4.—The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

And—

Ibid. Sec. 5.—Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

And—

Ibid, Article II., Sec. 3. The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

The act of Congress of Jan. 22, 1867, entitled "An act to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress, provides, viz.:

That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock meridian on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except when the 4th day of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

Under the Constitution, or by the Constitution, "the first Monday in December in every year" is made the day on which the Congress shall convene in regular legislative session. Congress may alter this regular time of meeting only "by appointing a different day" therefor.

The act of Jan. 22, 1867, has not done this. It does not change or interfere with the day thus fixed by the Constitution. It simply provides that in addition to such regular times of meeting of Congress, the Fortieth and every succeeding Congress shall meet on the 4th day of March, being "the day on which the term begins" for which such Congress is elected; hence the time for the regular annual sessions of the Fortieth, or any succeeding Congress, remain as fixed by the Constitution, *i. e.:* The regular annual meetings of the Congress still commence on the first Monday in December in each year.

It is true the term for which members are elected, whether Senators or Representatives, commences and is dated from the 4th of March; but that does not affect the time fixed for the regular annual sessions to commence. A new Congress cannot meet, under the constitutional provision, before the first Monday in December, unless convened in the interim by the President. Hence, unless Congress, "by law, appoint a different day" for such regular annual sessions, there can be no constitutional meeting of the Congress prior to the first Monday in December; any meeting of the Congress in the intervening period would be an extra session, and can be called only by the President, on an extraordinary occasion demanding it, of which he is to judge.

The Constitution does not anywhere, in any other way, provide for any other than a regular session of the Congress. It does not authorize Congress to provide for an "additional meeting," but simply gives them power to change the day for such regular meetings from the first Monday in December by appointing a different day.

There is a first and a second session of each Congress; and a meeting of a new Congress commencing before the time thus fixed by the Constitution for it to assemble in regular legislative session cannot be legalized by calling it "an additional session," or an "additional meeting."

It is evident to the plainest comprehension that the Thirty-ninth Congress, which passed the act, could not prolong its own existence beyond the 4th of March, 1867, by providing for any such "additional meeting;" yet a meeting "additional" to its "present regular times of meeting," must necessarily extend the session beyond the 4th of March subsequent to the time fixed for the duration of such session, and consequently beyond the time limited for its own existence.

How then could it call the Fortieth Congress into active legislative session prior to the regular time fixed by the Constitution for its assembling, without changing the time designated by the Constitution for such regular meeting? Such meeting could not be, and is not, additional, but antecedent to, such regular meeting. It would necessarily be an extra session. Hence, there can be no such thing as an "additional" session or meeting—*i. e.*, additional to the "present regular times of meeting." A meeting of the Congress by adjournment from one day in a regular session to a day intervening between that and the day appointed for the commencement of its second session, is a continuation of the same session, not an "additional meeting," or a meeting "additional to" such regular session.

There is, indeed, nothing to prevent the Fortieth Congress from continuing its first session, whether by adjournment or continuous session, to the first Monday in December, 1868. Then the second session of the same Congress will commence, and that can be continued only to the 4th of March, 1869. And so of any subsequent Congress.

It is competent for the Congress, on the assent of both Houses, to adjourn to an intermediate day in the same regular session; but if, during such session—say on the 1st of May in the first session, or during the "long term," as it is commonly called—they adjourn *sine die*, they cannot reassemble before the first Monday in December subsequent, unless convened by the President in extra session.

Hence, there is no room for any "additional" session of the same Congress, otherwise than in extra session; and an extra session can be called only by the President; otherwise the Congress exercises the power not only to convene an extra session, but also to create an extraordinary occasion for it, and to convene it on such extraordinary occasion, in contravention of the powers of the President.

The present meeting of the Congress is not an adjourned meeting from a regular session. The session of March 4, 1867, as has been shown, was not a regular session; it was a new and extraordinary "meeting," created by the act of Jan. 22, 1867, "in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress," as designed by the Constitution. The act expressly so designates it. How "additional?" Not to any regular meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress, for that Congress expired on the 4th of March, 1867. Nor was it "additional to" any regular times of meeting "of the Fortieth Congress;" for the "present regular times of meeting" for the Fortieth Congress are the first Mondays in December, 1867 and 1868; and that Congress has as yet held no such regular session. It is not even yet fully organized. The session of March 4, 1867, and its adjourned meeting constitute an extraordinary session of the Fortieth Congress, created and convened by the act of Jan. 22, 1867.

A time will come for a review of its acts and proceedings; and we would suggest to those now acting under these provisions of that act, if it be not too late, to pause and consider its very questionable constitutionality, and comprehend the precedent they are establishing, or else change the time fixed by the Constitution for the regular meeting of the Congress, by appointing a different day therefor than "the first Monday in December in every year."

H. S.

Gen. Canby's Jury Order—Letter to Gov. Worth.

The following letter from Gen. Canby to Gov. Worth is published in the North Carolina papers:

Headquarters, Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 9, 1867.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst., and to state that copies of all orders that affect the duties of civil officers are distributed in sufficient numbers to supply all; but as it may avoid delay in sending them direct, your suggestions will be followed in future.

General Orders No. 86 stands in its original form, except that in order to avoid delays in the administration of justice, as stated by you orally, and in your communication of the 19th ult., it was directed by General Orders, No. 109.

First—That juries drawn and summoned under the provisions of General Orders No. 32, should be impanneled for the trial of jury causes set for trial at the next (present) ensuing term of the County and Circuit Courts of your State.

Second—That in drawing juries at the Fall (present) term of the County Courts for the next term of the County and Circuit Courts, they should be drawn under the provisions of General Orders No. 89, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State, from the lists of all citizens who have paid taxes for the current year.

The right of challenge under General Orders No. 89, by reason of non-registration, to be effective in both cases.

The third provision, you will recollect, was suggested by Gov. Orr, and was intended to prevent any possible misconstruction in cases where juries had already been impanneled under the provisions of General Orders No. 89.

The text and intent of these orders are to make every citizen who has paid taxes of any kind, and is morally and intellectually qualified to perform jury duty, liable to the performance of that duty. They do not interfere with the right of your courts to purge the jury lists of persons who are morally or intellectually disqualified, and the phrase "personally fitted," used in my communication to you on the 11th ultimo, was intended to convey the idea that this "purgation" should be graded by the intellectual and moral fitness of the persons on the jury lists, and not by their complexion or their poverty. I supposed, from your letter of the 19th ultimo, that you so understood the order. If any of the Courts have failed to draw juries in accordance with these provisions, a special term will be necessary.

To guard against any further delays, I will send a copy of this letter to the Chairman of each of the courts, and to the Judges of the Circuit Courts.

Very respectfully, Sir, your ob't servant,
(Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brev. Major-General, Commanding.

The Bank Defalcations in Connecticut—Indictments Found.

The Hartford *Times* says that the Grand Jury in that city has brought in true bills, which it describes as follows:

John K. Conklin, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-Milford, for embezzling, during a period of about one year and a half, something over $53,000, the whole of which, excepting about $6,000 worth of property transferred back, is a total loss to the bank. The embezzlements were made and concealed by false entries in sundry accounts, as follows:

Discount account	$30,000 00
Mercantile National Bank (N. Y.) account	16,547 52
Fisk & Hatch (N. Y.) account	5,595 89
Deposit tickets and checks	1,175 00
Total	$53,318 41

The $30,000 was abstracted in separate amounts, and the entries were made false, as a sample, by affixing 1 to entries of $2,009 each—a small matter of itself, but important in its results. It appears that employed in the bank was a young man who all along was cognizant of the fact that Conklin was defaulting, and repeatedly told him that "it must be stopped," but made no complaint against him, as he thought, perhaps, the "unfortunate speculations" of the cashier might eventually turn into good fortune, and thereby all the abstracted funds would be replaced. Finally, however, he pressed Conklin so hard that the latter made a disclosure to the officers and directors. His opportunities for embezzling were good, as the directors held no regular meetings, but left the whole matter of discounts to the President and Cashier, the latter doing as he saw fit. When the disclosure was made, the "universal esteem" in which the criminal was held, his "eminent piety" as Deacon of a church, and his other social and moral virtues, which but for this one fatal step would have made him "an ornament to society," paved the way for his easy letting down, and he was not only suffered to leave the town "like a man," but was materially aided in a pecuniary way, so that his departure might be made as easy and little humiliating as possible. Indeed, the officers of the bank declined to demand his retention when they were advised by telegraph that he was under arrest at Poughkeepsie.

Wm. H. Barnum, a nephew of P. T. Barnum, bookkeeper and teller in the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport, for embezzling about $41,000. He began his pilferings in 1863, when the bank was a State institution, and continued them up to the time of his detection last Summer, some two years and more after the bank became nationalized. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that he enjoyed the "utmost confidence," not only of his bank associates, but of a considerable portion of the community.

The whole amount stolen, except $300 in specie and $400 in greenbacks, (which the Directors are quite positive he took, as they are missing,) was obtained from the deposit account, the footings of which were forced on the ledger without any regard to detailed entries. The discovery of the embezzlements was made in this way: Barnum had failed to write up sundry pass-books owned by depositors, and the cashier volunteered to do the work for him. He saw at once that this arrangement would bring him out, and, without losing time, he pretended that his wife was ill in Saratoga, and he must go on immediately to see her.

As there was no suspicion against him, he was allowed to depart, since which time he has not been heard from, except on one occasion, when a Bridgeport man met him in Canada, and said, "How are you, Barnum?" "Sir," responded the indignant Barnum, "that is not my name; my name is Smith." And the gentleman, thinking perhaps he was mistaken, passed on, but was afterward satisfied that it was Barnum he saw.

Barnum, instead of going to see his wife, (that story was pure fiction,) took with him a woman from Bridgeport, who, it was supposed, possessed an "excellent character," and would have been "an ornament to society" had she not made this one false step. The bank has already expended about $2,100 for detective services to arrest the defaulter, but without success, and they have now given up the chase.

In 1863 P. T. Barnum gave bonds for his nephew in the sum of $15,000, but the bonds were not renewed yearly as required by law, which was an omission entirely accidental on the part of the bank officers, who supposed the bond good, though probably giving the matter little thought, as they had so much confidence in the teller. In May last, however, a new bond was taken out for the same amount, signed by P. T. Barnum $5,000, the father of young Barnum $5,000, and Mr. Tomlinson $5,000.

The bank folks hope both bonds will hold good, as the embezzlements were made under both. In the last bond, through a mistake, the word "dollars" was left out, so the bond reads "fifteen thousand" blanks, meaning anything or nothing; and Mr. P. T. Barnum, on account of this informality, refuses to pay, which will render legal proceedings necessary.

The Shocking Case of Wife-Murder in Worcester.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 16.

An atrocious murder was committed at Worcester yesterday afternoon. The victim was Laura Shepard, not yet seventeen years old, and the criminal James E. Shepard, her husband. In consequence of his brutal treatment of her, she left him a few days ago, at Lawrence, and came home to the house of her father, Alexander Weston, within the Worcester city limits, but a few miles west of the city proper. To this village her husband followed her, arriving there yesterday morning. His wife had gone to nurse a neighbor, Mrs. Curtis. He went to Mrs. Curtis' house, where he found her. The two then had a pretty rough conservation, and Shepard went away, evidently much incensed, and walked to the City of Worcester. Shepard obtained a pistol—a small single-shooter—and returned to New-Worcester, where he arrived about 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Curtis was outside and near his house, and going up to him, Shepard asked if Laura (his wife) was in there. Curtis replied affirmatively, when Shepard said coolly, "I want to see her; come in with me." Curtis, not suspecting any foul play, was in no haste to follow him, but when he did go in, which was only a moment later, he found Shepard holding Mrs. Shepard by her hair and pointing a pistol at her head, while the terrified woman screamed for help. Curtis instantly seized Shepard, causing him to desist temporarily from his purpose, while Mrs. Shepard rushed for safety into the adjoining bedroom, where Mrs. Curtis lay sick. Shepard, in his rage, determined not to be foiled, burst open the bedroom door after her, quickly entered and closed and held it, so that Mr. Curtis could not go in. The latter had by this time become thoroughly frightened, and instead of bursting open the door at all hazards, he ran out of the house and around to the back side, intending to get in at the bedroom window. But he was too late. The frantic appeals of the two women availed nothing. Mrs. Curtis besought Shepard to spare her, if not his wife, and Shepard replied that not a hair of her head, alluding to Mrs. Curtis, should be hurt, but for his wife he had no pity. Despite her tears and entreaties he deliberately fired a shot at her. It harmed her not, and Shepard, with horrible coolness and determination, loaded his pistol again, and again fired, and still his wife was unharmed. Mad almost to frenzy Shepard loaded his pistol a third time, and placing the weapon within a few inches of his wife's head fired again. The ball entered her right temple, and, after staggering a few steps, she fell lifeless upon the floor.

The deliberate determination of the murderer was scarcely more horrible than his unconcerned and inhuman conduct afterward. He left the house immediately, and meeting an elderly man with whom he was acquainted, told him what he had done, and said he would kill any man who attempted to arrest him. He then went to his sister's, and told her the same story; but she, although almost overcome with horror, induced him, after much persuasion, to give up his pistol to her. Shepard also boasted of his crime in one or two stores, but added that he would surely kill any man who touched him, so that nobody, not even an officer, who had an opportunity, dared to arrest him. All accounts agree that he was not at this time under the influence of liquor. He shortly after disappeared, and the news reaching the ears of officers who had pluck enough not to be frightened by his bloody threats, a pursuit was undertaken. He was tracked through byroads to Clappville, about five miles distant, but there all trace of him was lost.

P. H. Conger, the Yankton Indian Agent, says that the Indians predict an early Winter and a severe one, and further that there will be an unusual depth of snow. The reason they give for expecting a larger fall of snow than usual is the character of the present Autumn. They say that what the West did not get in rain we will get in snow.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SECRETS.

From St. Pauls for November.

Strange things we reck not of, or reck in vain,
In calm mysterious splendor round us reign;
His kingdom still, until His kingdom come.
The heart that loves them knoweth not their ways,
Nor understandeth half the hymns of praise
They sing to comfort us, and lead us home.

And of all marvels that creation hoards,
The sweet deep secrets, past the reach of words,
I know no marvel like my love for thee.
The treasure of my heart, unseen, untold,
Lies hidden, low, as do the sands of gold,
And rends it as the lightning rends the tree.

In every change, through nature's harmonies,
Some hidden charm, some dear new wonder lies;
Some tender story that we fail to read.
The green leaves whisper things we cannot hear;
The stars unnoted vanish from their sphere;
And wounds no skill can fathom inly bleed.

The dews and storms of snow their courses run;
Light was, before the word which called the sun;
The Winter and the Summer rains must fall.
In the new birth the bright life perisheth;
The sleep by which we live resembles death.
Only the hand that made them knoweth all.

Within the fern's sweet stem the oak lies hidden,
Till by love's art the scented veil is riven;
Neither is love neglected, lost or dead.
From the decay of verdure and of flowers,
New plants spring up, the sweetest in our bowers;
And memory embalms the joy that's fled.

In the far west, the solitary bird
Makes through the night its solemn music heard,
Chanting the "Miserere" low and sad.
The wild woods echo the unearthly cry,
And stricken souls in midnight silence sigh,
Sighs that are prayers, to make the morning glad.

But while these tender marvels fade away,
Each in its fleeting hour, its passing day,
And each with death, and with oblivion rife,
My love is part of immortality;
A human soul's desire, which cannot die;
The sweet and bitter secret of a life.

THE MAIL-GUARD'S STORY.

From London Society for November.

Reader, have you ever been obliged to wait at a small country railway-station for an early train? If you have not, you have not experienced the *ne plus ultra* of human misery. But when, as was my case last year, you have left a jolly party, driven five miles to catch the mail at 2 A. M., and found, on your arrival at the station, not that the train had gone, for that would be a relief, but that you had mistaken the time, and had got three-quarters of an hour to wait, your lot is not an enviable one. So I thought as I stamped up and down the ill-lit platform, and gazed into the darkness beyond, which was only broken by the dim and misty light of the "distance" signal, some hundred yards down the line. The occasional barking of a house-dog alone broke the stillness, except when now and then the Autumn breeze played in a wailing tone on the telegraphic wires over my head. As I paced up and down to warm my feet I felt regularly "savage" that the well-meant solicitations of the company assembled at the Beeches had induced me to forego that last waltz with Minnie Cameron and hurry to the station.

I had been staying for the last fortnight at the house of a relative, and what with shooting, fishing, and (must I confess it?) occasionally flirting with the blue-eyed Minnie, the days had passed rapidly; and when recalled to London by my father's business-like letter, which hinted at some impending calamity connected with our firm, I could hardly believe that my leave had so nearly expired. There was no help for it, and go I must. My relatives appeared as sorry as I was when I announced my intended departure, and I fancy I could discern traces of tears in Minnie's sunny eyes as I bade her farewell in the hall that evening, bearing with me a shining tress of her flaxen hair, and a hasty kiss, as *souvenirs* of my visit. Oh, Minnie, Minnie! what would that excellent man, the incumbent, think, could he have seen the shining token of what I fancied was your affection for me, lying on my table prior to its being committed to the flames, with a bundle of old letters, when last month I heard you were "engaged?"

Under such circumstances as I have described the reader will easily imagine I was not in a particularly cheerful frame of mind on the night, or rather morning, in question. I sauntered into the dreary waiting-room and, lighting a cigar, seated myself in front of the expiring fire, which I was even denied the amusement of stirring, the authorities having carried away the fire-irons. Placing my feet upon the fender, I lay back in my chair, and, as most men would have done, I began to ruminate upon the events of the last fortnight, and—Minnie! After a time I roused myself, and attempted the reperusal of my father's letter, and then—I fell fast asleep. How long I cannot say, probably about five minutes, but it seemed an age, when I was aroused by the creaking of the "brakes" of a train. I started up, and rushed blindly to the door, fancying that the mail had come up, when I came in violent contact with a guard, who was entering at the same moment I was making a hurried exit.

"Beg your pardon, Sir," said the polite official; "what's the matter?"

"My train is going, I think," said I. "Let me see."

"It's only a down goods and cattle, Sir," replied my companion, "which shunts here. The up-mail ain't due for nearly twenty minutes yet."

"Confound it!" I muttered; "why did it wake me, then?" and I returned to the fire-place.

"Cold night, Sir," remarked the guard as he came toward me.

"Yes," said I, "and a wretched fire, too."

"I think we can mend that, at any rate," he replied; and, leaving the room, he returned in a few minutes, accompanied by an individual whom I rightly conjectured to be the stoker of the "goods" train, carrying a large shovelful of live coals, which, placed upon the cinders, soon improved our fire, and gave quite a cheerful aspect to the dingy apartment.

"Thank ye, Jim,' said the guard as the stoker departed. "Now, Sir, that's an improvement, ain't it?" he added, cheerfully.

"It is, indeed," I replied; "and I am much obliged to you for procuring the coals."

"Don't name it, Sir," was the reply. "One must do something when one has to wait, you know."

"How long do you remain here, then?" I asked.

"Till 3:40, Sir, I take up the mail," was the reply.

"Oh, indeed," said I.

"Yes, Sir. I'm on this job all this month." And as he spoke the guard drew a pipe from his pocket, and having filled and lit it, he began to smoke in silence.

"Have you been long on this line?" I asked, after a pause.

"Well, Sir, about three years, and on the mail duty, on and off, about one. I'm a reg'lar man of letters," he added, with a grin.

I laughed, and he continued.

"I was nearly choked with a capital letter when I was a baby. I had letters on my collar when I was in the police. I was made a guard all along of a bit of a letter. And now I am a guard, I look after the letters." Having made these remarks in a jocular tone, my companion gave me a knowing nod, and puffed away at his pipe with greater vigor than before. I was much amused at his rejoinder, and asked him what he meant by having been made a guard "all along of a bit of a letter."

"I wasn't always a guard, Sir," he said. "I was once in the police, and it was through being a detective as I got to be employed on this line."

"I suppose you didn't like the police, then?" said I.

"Well, Sir, not much, though at times it was pretty good, and we had some jolly business. Ah," he continued, "with a good scent it's almost as excitin' as fox-huntin', is thief-catchin'; for some of those fellows is as cunnin' as foxes, every bit."

"It was through a robbery and a bit of paper that I was made a guard, as I said just now."

"How was that?" said I, catching at the idea of a story to beguile the time. "I should like to hear a bit of your experience as a detective."

"It ain't much of a story, Sir, but I'll tell it you with pleasure;" and taking a few rapid pulls at his pipe, the guard commenced.

"It was about two years ago, and there had been a great plate robbery in the city, and the thieves had got clear away, so we were all obliged to keep our eyes open and our wits about us, though we had some suspicion, there was no real clues to go upon; it was mostly guess-work. Two or three men was arrested, but nothing was ever proved against them, so they was let go, in course. Nothing ever transpired respecting the robbery, and it was almost forgotten, except by some of us detectives, for a reward of £100 had been offered, and we was, in course, anxious to catch the men, as well for the credit of the force as for the money, which, Sir, was not by no means to be despised. Well, Sir, I wasn't half satisfied about one of the men who had been arrested, and whose name was Dover. He and another was always together, and we in the force nick-named them 'Chatham and Dover,' in consequence. We had 'Chatham' (whose real name was Byles) up too, but nothing turned up. However, one night after the business had blown over a bit, I thought I'd have a look after Dover; so I goes to where I was sure to find him or his 'pal,' in an out-of-the-way place near Field Lane. When the door was opened, I saw as the woman was a new hand, and didn't know me. So I asked if Dover was in. 'No,' says she, 'he's gone out of town.' 'In which direction?' says I. She pointed upwards, which meant north. 'Indeed,' says I. 'Well, tell him as Mr. Moss wants to see him as soon as he returns'—makin' a shot, Sir. I was at a man as I suspected was a 'fence,' and who I had my eye on. 'All right,' says she, and shuts the door.

"Thinks I, I've not done a bad stroke of business this evening. Mr. Moss and I will settle our little account now; so I went quickly home. Next afternoon, just after dinner, a message comes from the —— Bank for Mr. T——, our inspector. Telling me to be ready in case of bein' wanted, off he goes, and in about an hour he came back and said, 'We've got a job to-night,' he says, 'for a party has wrote another gentleman's name by mistake, and bolted with a large sum of money and his young woman, as is supposed, to America.' We had to start that evening by the 9 o'clock train for Liverpool, which we did, and arrived there about 4 the next morning. We immediately put ourselves in communication with the local authorities, and searched several out-going ships, but without any success. Just as we were leaving one of the vessels, the Captain said to me, 'It's a pity you didn't know a little sooner, for an American barque sailed yesterday's tide for New-York.'

"'The devil it did,'" says Mr. T——.

"'Yes," says the Captain; 'and you may depend upon it your man was off in that vessel."

"'We're done, then,'" says Mr. T——, 'and will have to go back with our tails atween our legs.'

"'Well,' says I, 'I don't see that, by no means. When does the mail go?' I asked the Captain.

"'It's gone,' says he; 'went last night.'

"'That's no good, then,' says Mr. T——. And he was very angry at bein' done.

"'I think, Mr. T——,' I says, as we walked away, 'I think we can catch him yet.'

"'How?' says Mr. T——.

"'Why,' says I, 'let us take the mail steamer to Dublin this afternoon, and go by the mail train to Queenstown; we can catch the steamer there, and pin your man in New-York.'

"'By Jingo! we will,' says Mr. T——; 'that's a good idea; only I'm afraid I shall have to go alone, for you will be wanted in London, you know, next week.'

"I had forgotten that, and was very much disappointed at not being able to accompany Mr. T—— to New-York.

"'However,' says he, 'I'll not forget you when I come back.'

"And in order to arrange our plans and have some breakfast we returned to the railway station. Well, I saw Mr. T—— off for Holyhead, and felt very much annoyed at not being able to go with him, though, had I knowed it was the best thing that ever happened to me, I shouldn't have felt so sulky, you may depend. As the boat left the landing-stage, I turned into —— street, and walked about a bit until I saw a great crowd opposite a jeweller's shop. 'What's up?' thinks I; 'anything in my way?' so I asks a bystander, and he told me that an immense amount of jewellery had been stolen the previous night, and there was no trace of the robber. 'Ho! ho!' I thought. And I asked to see the owner of the shop; and telling him who I was, I requested to see some traces of the thief's work, for, Sir, some men work in exactly the same way at their 'cracks,' and you can tell their 'handwriting' after a bit of practice. I therefore examined the place, and, as I suspected, found that this robbery had been done in a similar way to the one in London. For it had occurred to me that Mr. Dover had not left London for nothing, and now I was pretty sure that he and his 'pals' had done this job as well. After making my inspection, and asking the proprietor to say nothing about my visit, I returned to Lime-street station. I then found that I could return to London by a slow train at 1 o'clock, which, as I had nothing to do in Liverpool, I preferred to take rather than wait for the 3:45 express. I was in much better spirits now than I had been, and as I entered the train I made up my mind to look after Dover in London, whither I never doubted he had returned, for of all hiding-places, Sir, London is the best. So I made myself as comfortable as possible. Nothing happened till, as we were nearing Stafford, a bit of paper was blown into my face, and as I, out of mere curiosity, stopped to pick it up from the seat where it had fallen, two other and larger pieces came in and fell on the floor.

"There was no one else in the compartment, so I put the scraps together, just to see what I could make out of them, and to my astonishment I read—

"'I will be at —— 2 o'clock you do it.
I. Dover—
—Good time.'

"That was all. The last words, on the smallest bit of paper, I didn't care for, but the other parts made my heart jump when I read them, for I made sure that I should now catch Mr. Dover for the robbery at Liverpool. The instant the train stopped, out I jumped, and began looking into the carriages as I passed, pretending I had lost something.

"At last I came to a carriage near the engine, (a second class,) on the flooring of which I could see several bits of paper, and upon going in I found (for the carriage was empty) an envelope, addressed to some place in Camden Town, in the same handwriting as was on the bits I had.

"While I was examining the envelope I saw three men coming from the refreshment-room in the direction of the carriage, so I seated myself in a corner next the door and shut my eyes. I was more than ever convinced that I had now got a clue to the Liverpool job, and I determined to keep my eye on the former occupants of the carriage, who now returned to their seats.

"The smell of rum which pervaded the compartment convinced me that they had been indulging pretty freely, and while they were in earnest conversation I opened my eyes, and sitting nearly opposite to me was Dover himself; the other men I did not know. Before the train got to Rugby they were all fast asleep, and as soon as we stopped out I jumped, and left them still snoring."

"'You went for assistance, I suppose,' said I.

"'No, Sir," replied the guard, with a knowing wink, 'I wanted them in London, not Rugby; for, ye see, by keeping the train I might have excited suspicion, and my birds might have flown. No, sir, London was their destination, and I could catch them on their arrival.'

"Well, said I, 'but you left the train, you say.'

"I did, sir, for it occurred to me that the 3:45 express from Liverpool was due, and I knew that it left Rugby a few minutes before the train in which Dover and his friends were. Just as I got out, and had shut the door, I had the satisfaction of seeing the train shunted, to make room for the express, which came up a few minutes after. I was soon on my road to London, where I arrived about 9 o'clock.'

"I had just an hour and a half to make my arrangements, and while my men were quietly 'jogging along' near Tring in the slow train, I was on my way to Bow-street. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, I was soon in possession of the necessary authority, and taking two of our men with me, I returned to Euston Square.

"We had to wait some little time, but the train at last arrived, and I led the way to the carriage in which I had left Dover and his associates. They were just getting out as we reached them, and a gentle grasp on the collar and a word in the ear soon reduced them to a terrified silence. Their baggage was also seized, and in a portmanteau was found a quantity of the jewelry which had been stolen in Liverpool.

"'We had them up next day, and they were fully committed. At the trial one of them turned evidence, and by those means the city burglary was proved against them. The rewards were paid over to me after the trial, and I was very much complimented by the Judges on the manner in which I had managed the capture.'

"'I think you quite deserved the rewards,' said I; "but what became of the Inspector?'

"Oh, Mr. T—, Sir. He went across, as I had told him, by the mail from Queenstown, and got to America the day before the ship in which he was.

"'He boarded every ship, and from the description he had received he caught him afore he went on shore. There was no doubt about him, for some of the identical notes which had been issued in London were found upon him.

"'Mr. T—— didn't bring him back, Sir, he only took possession of the money, for he thought it would cost more to bring him home and prosecute than to leave him where he was. The bank gentlemen said he was quite right, and gave him £50 for his trouble. When he returned to England, one of the directors of the bank, who is our chairman, Sir, was complimenting Mr. T—— upon going to Ireland, and then Mr. T—— spoke up for me; and knowin' as I didn't care about the force, he told the gentleman so, and he, after a time, offered me the place I have now, with a prospect of 'a rise' if I behaves myself. So you see, Sir, it was, as I said, all through a bit of a letter as I got to be a mail guard.'

"'I am very much obliged to you,' said I, 'for your narrative; it has amused me very much indeed.'

"'I am very glad to hear it, Sir,' replied the ex-detective, 'and (you'll excuse me, Sir)—but I think as I've seen you afore."

"'Very likely,' said I, laughing, 'your experience has doubtless led you across my path."

"Ay, I thought as much, Sir," said the guard; "I see you when Mr. —— offered me the post I have. I remember you was a comin' in as I left the bank."

"I dare say I did, for my father sees a great many people at the bank," said I.

"Is your father Mr. George Somerville, as lives near H—— when he's at home, Sir?"

"Yes," said I; "I have just been at my uncle's house now, and am on my way to London, where my father is at present."

"Well, that is curious, Sir," said the guard, touching his cap, "as I should see you here this evening, and I'm proud to have met you, Sir."

I replied, and the guard running to the door, exclaimed, "Here's the mail, Sir; if you'll show me your things, I'll see that they are all right." And once more touching his cap, he withdrew. The mail soon drew up, and having been comfortably bestowed by the guard, as we "spun" over the distance that lay between S—— and the metropolis, I pondered on the singular story I had heard until I fell into a doze, from which I was not thoroughly awakened until the train stopped "to take tickets."

We were soon afterwards run into the station, and as I stepped out of the carriage I found the guard ready to assist me. He soon extricated my portmanteau from the heap at the end of the platform, and insisted upon carrying it to the entrance of the station, for, strange as it may appear, there were no cabs in attendance that morning. As we emerged into the street a hansom drew up close to the departure entrance, and the guard hailing Jehu, we waited until the fare had alighted. What was my astonishment to find that the gentleman who was about to take his departure thus early from London was no other than my father's confidential clerk, respecting whom my father had already communicated his suspicions in the letter I had received the morning before. I started involuntarily at the sudden appearance of the very person whose affairs I had come to London to investigate, and followed his retreating figure with so earnest a gaze that the guard, who had been observing me closely, said—

"Beg pardon, sir; do you know that gentleman?"

"Certainly I do," I replied; "I've come up on his account; Mr. Barton is my father's confidential clerk; but I'm afraid all is not quite right, I added, thoughtfully, and in an undertone.

"I suspect there's a 'little game,'" said the guard; "the man as is gone in there was called Byles three year ago."

I was struck with astonishment at this remark, and asked my companion if he were certain that the *soi-disant* Barton was in reality Byles, *alias* Chatham.

"As certain as I stand here," replied the guard; "and take my word for it, sir, he's after no good. If you don't think me presumin', I should like to hear what's up."

"Well," said I, "the matter is a confidential one; but I may tell you that we have reason to suspect that Mr. Byles's accounts are in a most unsatisfactory state. Can we not intercept him, for I think he intends to 'bolt.'"

"We shall soon see that, sir," replied the guard, his detective nature showing for a moment; "he will be easily caught, I reckon;" and as he spoke the ex-policeman led the way to the departure platform.

Here, amid the crowd of people who had taken their tickets and were struggling to enter the different carriages, it was no easy matter to recognize Mr. Barton, who had doubtless his own reasons for eluding observation; and it was not until five minutes prior to the departure of the train that I observed him ensconced in a corner of a third-class carriage.

"Good morning, Mr. Burton," I said; "you are off early to-day."

The person addressed changed color as he recognized me; but immediately recovering his self-possession, replied:

"Yes, Sir, Mr. Somerville wished me to see C—— & Co. respecting those bills we hold, as soon as possible, and I am on my way down.'

"But they are all right," I said, "for my father told me so last week."

"Yes, Sir," said the clerk, "but my mother's very ill—dying, I fear, and as Mr. Somerville kindly told me to go down to F——, I said I'd do the bills too." And having given vent to this contradictory speech, the clerk blew his nose violently.

The cool way in which this was said, and the curious looks of the other occupants of the compartment at any other time would have quieted my suspicions, but a gentle touch on the arm reminded me of the presence of the guard, and I therefore said loudly, "Oh, you are going to F——."

As I spoke, the guard said suddenly, and touching his cap respectfully, "Beg your pardon, Sir; did you say you was going to F——?"

"No," I replied, "but this gentleman is," indicating Mr. Barton as I spoke.

"Very sorry," continued the guard, "but he can't go by this train; he must wait for the Parliamentary at 8:05. Tickets, please," he added, suddenly opening the door. All the tickets with the exception of the clerk's were immediately produced. "Now, sir, your ticket, please," said the guard. Thus brought to bay, Byles *alias* Barton had no alternative, so he handed the guard his ticket, and suddenly rising attempted to leave the carriage, but the detective was too quick for him. Before the clerk's foot had touched the platform a grasp was laid upon his collar, and the carriage door closed. "I thought as much," said the guard, as he looked at the ticket, holding the unhappy Barton the while; "I thought so, going abroad was you, sir, but *I* want you for a moment."

He then, asking me to open the door, again descended from the carriage, forcing Dalton to follow him, when, having gained the platform, he whispered a few words in his ear. The man grew as pale as death, exclaiming, "I never did! I swear I never did!"

At that moment the whistle sounded, and with a hiss and a scream the train moved away. Life, liberty, hope—all seemed to fade from the unhappy wretch as the carriages passed him, and with an almost superhuman effort he wrenched himself free from the guard's grasp, and attempted to open one of the doors of the departing train. Cries of 'Stop him!' were raised by the spectators, while the guard hurried in pursuit, but his efforts were of no avail.

Before any one could seize the fugitive his foot had slipped, and still clinging to the handle he was carried along for a few yards, and then dashed between the platform and the now rapidly moving train. A despairing cry and a deep groan were heard even above the rattle of the wheels, and the train passed on, leaving the mangled yet still breathing form of the unfortunate clerk stretched across the rails.

Assistance was immediately procured, but it was of no use; death soon put an end to his sufferings; but before he died the unhappy man confessed his guilt to me, and asked my pardon. It appeared he had been induced to embezzle sums of money to repay losses at play with his old associates, and he had thus been led to return to a path of life which he had intended to have quitted for ever when he entered my father's business. He had contrived to possess himself in all of about £6,000 in bills and notes, some of which, to the value of £2,000, were found upon him. The remainder had been made away with, and was never recovered.

* * * * *

Having made such arrangements as were necessary I left the station, and proceeded home to communicate to my father the tragical termination of my journey, when I found he had already taken steps for arresting Barton on his appearance in the city, circumstances having arisen which placed his guilt beyond question.

My father was much moved and interested by the details of the death of his unhappy clerk, and by my recital of the circumstances of my meeting with the guard who had fully repaid the interest my parent had formerly taken in him.

The fortunes of our house soon recovered the blow which the misguided Barton had managed to inflict upon our credit, and I consider the prosperity of the firm of Somerville & Co. is due to my accidental meeting with, and the story told me by the mail guard.

Elephant Hunting Among the Arabs.—Sir S. Baker, in his interesting work on the Hamram Arabs, gives the following account of their mode of hunting elephants:

"The first step is to single out the bull with the largest tusks; this is the commencement of the fight. After a short hunt the elephant turns upon his pursuers, who scatter and fly from his headlong charge until he gives up the pursuit; he at length turns to bay when again pressed by the hunters. It is the duty of one man in particular to ride up close to the head of the elephant, and thus to absorb its attention upon himself. This insures a desperate charge. The greatest coolness and dexterity are then required by the hunter, who now, the hunted, must so adapt the speed of his horse to the pace of the elephant, that the enraged beast gains in the race until it almost reaches the tail of the horse. In this manner the race continues. In the meantime, two hunters gallop up behind the elephant, unseen by the animal, whose attention is completely directed to the horse almost within his grasp. With extreme agility, when close to the heels of the elephant, one of the hunters, while at full speed, springs to the ground with his drawn sword, as his companion seizes the bridle, and with one dextrous two-handed blow he severs the back sinew. He immediately jumps out of the way and remounts his horse; but if the blow is successful, the elephant becomes disabled by the first pressure of its foot upon the ground; the enormous weight of the animal dislocates the joint, and it is rendered helpless. The hunter who has hitherto led the elephant immediately turns, and riding to within a few feet of the trunk, he induces the animal to attempt another charge. This, clumsily made, affords an easy opportunity for the aggageers behind to slash the sinew of the remaining leg, and the immense brute is reduced to a stand-still; it dies of loss of blood in a short time, thus positively killed by one man with two strokes of the sword!"

NETTING.

From Belgravia for November.

Alice, my own one, even yet
That evening I can well remember,
When round the fire we three were met—
That evening in the dark December—
We three—your aunt, yourself, and I.
I lingered still, though late 'twas getting;
Must I be gone? Well, by and by;
And you, my Alice, you were netting.

Your aunt—duenna kind—sat there,
With head or book discreetly bended;
To writer's words could reader ne'er
So *very* closely have attended.
And you and I seemed all alone,
Her very presence then forgetting;
A thousand themes I chatted on,
While, Alice darling, you were netting.

I think I asked you what poor prey,
What bird while bent upon an airing,
Would be a pris'ner some fine day,
In that same net you were preparing.
And then you blushed; I smiled, and though
On the event I might have betted,
I started, for I thought—and lo!
I found 'twas I who thus was netted.

I yielded to my destined fate:
Your loving heart, your tender graces,
Your sunny smiles—these were the bait—
The sweetest face of all sweet faces!
Wel, Alice, well; though years have gone
Since then, those hours I've ne'er regretted,
Nor thought, save thankfully, upon
The way in which I then was netted.

THOMAS HOOD.

From the St. James Magazine for November.

The comic side of Hood's character was the one by which he was best known during his life; but as the grave, the dark and lonesome grave, closed o'er him, and that voice that made sport of all men and everything was for ever hushed, the public began to see that there was an underlying melancholy, an under-current of seriousness, which now struck the heart as do the tones of a funeral bell. When reading his works more attentively they discovered instances of this where they had never before supposed them to exist; they found in the midst of his most uproarious punning thoughts that made them pause and deliberate, and at last come to the conclusion that the author must have had a deep meaning in his punishment, a deep purpose in his extremest jokes. It is true that Hood loved a joke for its own intrinsic merit too much, and that his greatest truths are conveyed to us under the veil of humor. Divest them, however, of these, remove the gilded frame which serves to distract your attention from the picture, and you will find that truths of the utmost value to mankind, pathos of the deepest sort, feelings the strongest for the sufferings of others, lie buried beneath them. Let his wit have its way, let his humor revel in that region peculiarly his own, and when they have had their dance, when they have thrown themselves into the most grotesque attitudes possible, they will in the end settle down into a rich precipitate of golden wisdom.

In speaking of his more serious poems, we do not intend to refer to those by which he is so well known, such as the "Song of the Shirt," "Eugene Aram's Dream," and the "Bridge of Sighs." These have become with us "household words," jewels carefully treasured up in the inmost recesses of our hearts, as "things of beauty and as joys forever." To others, not less beautiful in their own way, and often overlooked, we would beg to introduce the reader.

In this division of his poetry Hood's imagination has a much wider range, and proves itself to be of a very high order. But it is his chief glory that he was the friend of the poor and desolate, and that he at no time wrote so well as when writing in their behalf. His warm humanity, which pervades all his writings, and is one of the finest traits of his character, becomes God-like as he writes of those overwrought ones who live high up the ricketty, dark and unwholesome staircases of his own native London; who never gaze on the sun but through a dark cloud of smoke, and to whom the green fields are but the remembrance of childhood's days. Their longings after a better state of existence he photographs with a master hand, worthily obtaining for himself that monument sketched by his own dying hand, bearing the inscription, "He sung the 'Song of the Shirt.'"

But though he could thus so faithfully describe the yearnings of the poorest poor after the free and glorious gifts of God, he could as vividly portray the horror of the lady fair as she lay in her soft, warm couch, and dreamed of the evils she had "wrought by want of thought." This, the directly opposite view of the subject from his "Song of the Shirt," is to be found in his "Lady's Dream," which contains as great an advocacy, as deep a pathos, and as startling an effect as is to be found in his prince of songs. In terror wild she starts up, and, gazing on the vacant air, seems to see the phantoms of "death, death, and nothing but death," flitting past her:

"'The very curtain shook,
Her terror was so extreme;
And the light that fell on the broidered quilt
Kept a tremulous gleam;
And her voice was hollow, and shook as she cried—
'Oh me! that awful dream!

And oh! those maidens young,
Who wrought in that dreary room,
With fingers drooping and spectres thin,
And cheeks without a bloom;
And the voice that cried, For the pomp of pride,
We haste to an early tomb!

For the pomp and pleasure of pride
We toil like Afric slaves,
And only to earn a home at last
Where yonder cypress waves!
And then they pointed—I never saw
A ground so full of graves!'

She, exempt from grief, had never given any attention to the sorrows she might have soothed and the unregarded tears; requiring in no way to exert herself for her daily bread, she had never paid the slightest heed to the many, many troubles endured by thousands and tens of thousands in their course through life; gratified in every whim, she had never thought of the hearts that daily break, the tears that hourly flow, the naked she might have clothed, and the hungry she might have fed. But now all is before her as a vividly real picture, and in the horror created by it she cries out:

"Woe, woe for me if the past should be
Thus present when I die!

No need of sulphurous lake,
No need of fiery coal;
But only that crowd of human kind,
Who wanted pity and dole,
In everlasting retrospect
Will wring my sinful soul!

Alas! I have walked through life
Too heedless where I trod;
Nay, helping to trample my fellow worm,
And fill the burial sod.
Forgetting that even the sparrow falls
Not unmarked of God!

I dressed as the noble dress,
In cloth of silver and gold,
With silk, and satin, and costly furs,
In many an ample fold;
But I never remembered the naked limbs
That froze with Winter's cold.

The wounds I might have healed!
The human sorrow and smart!
And yet it never was in my soul
To play so ill a part;
But evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as want of heart.'"

It is supposed that Hood obtained his idea of the "Haunted House" from an old place named Lake House, where he resided for some time previous to his migration to the Continent. It was in a shocking state of repair, and in the twilight the rats used to come and peep out of the holes in the wainscot. From the feelings engendered by such a place, he has produced a poem the most weird we ever read, into which is collected everything that can add to the horror that comes over you, and culminating in the utmost feelings of awful solitariness. It has been well said that "it is one of the most perfect pictures of still life to be found in all poetry. It is true and graphic, as though the writer had spent years on years in some such desolate ruin, on the shadowy border-land of life and death: peered into all the dim and dusty nooks, with the vision strained to that preternatural acuteness which takes note of the minutest details of physical circumstances; had lain awake o'nights, and felt the phantoms flitting through the gloom, or caught glimses of them crossing the moon-rays; had known all the mute significance of the conscious silence, and listened until there came from out it those strange sounds that underlined the stillness, as it were, and made it more boding and fearful! It required the finest mental apprehension, the white heat of imagination, the most sensitive perception, to take such a picture as this, wherein the indefinite is caught and fixed so definitely; the dim and shadowy is turned to tangible reality with a most startling distinctness; the abode of death, darkness and doom is quickened and set swarming with ghastly life; and a living, lonely human being is thus isolated and suspended between the spirit-world of the air overhead and the reptile-world of crumbling ruin at the feet." What also adds very much to the solitary feeling, and deepens the gloom, is the refrain which every now and then comes in when the feelings are strung to the highest pitch:

"O'er all there hung the shadow of a fear,
A sense of mystery the spirit haunted,
And said, as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted!"

Boyish Hero-Worship.—When I was a little boy—I suppose it is about eight-and-twenty years ago—having some leisure on my hands, and a little capital, (I think about one and four-pence, which amply sufficed for my purpose,) I started a Domestic Magazine. It was highly literary, although I am afraid most of the "padding" came out of *Magnall's Questions* and *Blair's Preceptor*; and its politics were, if I remember aright, strictly Conservative. We used to believe in Kings and Queens and things in those days; and I well remember how I quivered with excitement when I read in the *John Bull* of the bold stand made by Sir Robert Peel in regard to the Bedchamber Women. My Magazine was in manuscript; I wrote it; it was profusely illustrated; and I drew the pictures—such pictures!—in pen and ink; so that you may imagine that my printer's and engraver's bills were not very heavy. Among my contributors—to say nothing of Mangnall and Blair, and an occasional help from Pinnock—were a Big Brother and a Little Sister. I used to address them solemnly in my Notices to Correspondents, and promise to insert their valued communications in my next. I don't think that, beyond my brother and sister, and my dear cousin Sara, and my mother's maid Mary Anne, I had any readers. As for my mamma, I regret to state that she pronounced the entire undertaking "rubbish," and that she ruthlessly confiscated the entire edition (consisting of one and a fair copy) of Number Four, forbidding me, under threat of many pains and penalties, to proceed in my career of authorship. Good soul! she doubtless foresaw into what a scrape quill-driving might bring me some day.

Young as I was, in 1840, or thereabouts, I had some notions of literary heroes and hero-worship. Among the dead, of course, Fielding and Sterne and Scott filled my whole Walhalla. That is the case, I take it, with most boys. Among the living, I bowed down to three giants of the pen. First, there was Capt. Marryat. What yarns he spun, what ships he drew, what midshipmen he painted! How fervently I loved Jack Easy and Peter Simple and Japhet and Jacob Faithful and Mr. Chucks the boatswain! Secondly, there was Mr. Michael Angelo Titmarsh, who had just written his *Chronicle of the Drum*, and his *Second Funeral of Napoleon*; and whose *Major Gahagan*, and *Catharine, a Story*, I knew almost by heart. I believed that his name really was Titmarsh, and that he was christened Michael Angelo because he was so great. It was almost a disappointment to me when I saw, some eight years later, in a bookseller's window in the Strand, the title-page of a just-completed novel, called *Vanity Fair*, to find that the name of its author—my old hero Titmarsh—was William Makepeace Thackeray.

And my third hero? I believed in the genuineness of his individuality even more than I did in Titmarsh. He was a venerable old gentleman with long silvery hair, who walked with the aid of a formidable ebony cane, of which the crutch was of ivory. He spoke of himself sometimes as "Old Ebony," and he was much given to flourishing this crutch-stick in air, and bringing it down with a sounding thwack on the shoulders of those who had offended him. He was a terrible old gentleman when moved. His wrath was sudden, his castigation was dire. Leigh Hunt he would furiously maul. He had not even much respect for Alfred Tennyson; and I remember that he once ventured to call Lord Byron a "profligate Baron." But, ah! I was sure my old gentleman had a kind and tender heart. He could be so genial, so chirping, so convivial when he liked. He used to sup (and sup copiously, too) at a place called Ambrose's, and there he would gather round him a band of choice spirits: Sir Morgan O'Doherty, James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd, Timothy Tickler and the like. Surely the symposia at The Mermaid, with Shakespeare in the chair and Jonson in the vice, and Raleigh capping epigrams with Donne, could never have equaled the famous *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. I was a teetotaller in those days, and I could not help being slightly shocked at the many evidences scattered through the *Noctes*, proving, beyond a doubt, that my old gentleman and his choice spirits were in the habit of sitting up very late and drinking exceedingly hard. But what rare souls they were! how witty over their cups! how large-hearted in their gormandizing! Long afterward I learned that my dear old gentleman was the renowned John Wilson the author of the *Isle of Palms*, the friend of Scott and Lockhart, and that many of the most roaring of the *Noctes* had been composed by daylight, in very sober sadness, and under the influence of no stronger stimulants than sodawater poured out of a teapot. But to me he was always, and ever will be, "Old Ebony," the genius, the autocrat of *Blackwood's Magazine*, the incomparable Christopher North. I had almost as much reverence for *Maga* as for the Magician who conducted it, and threatened fools with the "Balaam Box." I esteemed the dun-colored monthly pamphlet—with that mysterious thistle-encircled vignette, and the portrait in its centre, which I firmly believed, for a lengthened period, to be that of Christopher North himself, but which I was subsequently given to understand was meant for George Heriot, or Drummond of Hawthornden, or Duns Scotus—to be the grandest repository of wit, learning, and eloquence the world had ever seen.—*G. A. Sala, in Belgravia for November.*

Legal Torture.—Tyrants in every age, and under every *régime*, whether of politics or religion, have cherished the power of inflicting pain as one of their highest prerogatives. Fire, the pulley, lacerations by cold steel, or glowing iron, boiling, broiling, forced wakefulness, repletion by cold water—such are only a few of the devices imagined by tyrants in their ferocity to torture their fellow beings: details sickening to read of or hear spoken—racks of agony, doubtless, to the sufferers; but the physiologist will entertain little doubt—what consolation!—that torture-devising tyrants have never been able to compass a tithe of the suffering they imagined in their hearts. The nervous system breaks down at a certain point, and syncope or fainting, ending, if the lesion be extreme, in death, imposes a finality to suffering. The physiologist will incline to the solacing belief, that for any amount of agony ever inflicted by fire, the rack, or other fell device of tyrants gone rabid, an amount equal at least has been inflicted humanely in the exercise of operative surgery. However malevolent a tyrant may have been, the presumption is, that in decreeing torture he would have desired that, if possible, the amount of punishment should be accurately defined. Least of all would one have expected to discover any failure of limitations and definitions in this respect, in the wording of a penal British act of Parliament. Nevertheless, a remarkable instance to the contrary is found in an act of Parliament, passed in the reign of Henry VIII.; the act imposing the penalty of boiling alive on malefactors convicted of poisoning. The statute was passed to meet the case of one Rouse, cook to Henry VIII.; who, having committed murder by poison administered in soup, was discovered, tried and convicted. Strangely enough, the act fails to state the precise manner in which the boiling should be conducted; whether the culprit should be cooked boiled-beef fashion, or lobster fashion; in other words, whether immersed in cold water and warmed up, or plunged into water already boiling. This is no unimportant matter. Two modes of death are respectively indicated; one replete with torture as well might be; the other, about the easiest.

Scanning the records of the torture-chamber, the physiologist cannot fail to be struck with the circumstance that tyrants have frequently been disappointed in the application of their racks. The amount of pain caused has in many, perhaps most cases, been seemingly incommensurate with the torture applied. No persons were better aware of the fact than the executioners themselves: and they explained the matter by referring the torpid sensation to the possession of some sort of amulet. Actuated by this notion, Bodin, and others learned in the ways of inflicting agony, insisted on the necessity of shaving a witch close to the skin with a sharp razor, before subjecting her to the rack, lest some amulet against pain might be concealed amidst her hair. So insensible to pain were these poor old women occasionally that, according to Bodin, almost the only torture at all times reliable was that caused by thrusting a sharp instrument up under the nails. Unquestionably there is no correspondence between the amount of physical pain and the surface extent of injuries. Burns and scalds illustrate this. If a comparatively small surface of the body be burnt or scalded, the resulting pain is far more acute than when much larger surfaces are implicated. The common effect, indeed, of an extensive scald or burn is to induce profound sleep. Pain in that case there may be none—a circumstance, however, which is an index of extreme danger. The capacity of enduring physical pain, or rather, probably, the capability of experiencing physical pain, differs amazingly in different races and different individuals of the same race. The stolid indifference of a North American Indian under torture is too well known to need comment; and individuals of the Malay and Mongolian races are not less insensible. When first the Dutch began to colonize their possessions in the Indian Archipelago, they practiced impalement to a frightful extent, and attempted to justify the horror on the plea that the Malays heeded no milder form of execution. The operation was performed with great refinement of cruelty, a spike being driven longitudinally through the whole extent of the dorsal muscles. Seemingly no torture more horrible could be devised; nevertheless, from circumstantial accounts which I have seen printed, the suffering inflicted did not suffice to quell the appetite for eating and drinking. Impaled criminals are represented as begging food and drink from the passers-by.—*The London for November.*

IN THE FIRE-LIGHT.

From Chambers' Journal.

Often in this Winter fire-light,
While the shrill-voiced crickets sing,
Slowly rise the quiet beech-woods,
And the world is glad with Spring.

Embers shine, and shadows flutter,
But I see the violets grow;
Underfoot the brown leaves lingering,
And the white anemones blow.

And my darling, in her coffin,
Loves me as in days of yore;
Thirty years have flowered and faded,
But a dead grief lives once more.

Wild-birds call, and May-flowers beckon,
And my sweetheart, gone to rest,
Sits beneath the swinging larches,
With the anemones in her breast.

Night-winds sigh, and snow is falling;
But with fire-light, fancies fling
Back to how we loved and parted,
In the Spring-time, years ago.

TABLE TALK.

From London Society for November.

Let readers transport themselves to Canterbury in 1778, and let them enter a barber's shop hard by Canterbury Cathedral. It is a primitive shop, with the red and white pole over the door, and a modest display of wigs and puff-boxes in the window. A small shop, but, notwithstanding its smallness, the best shop of its kind in Canterbury; and its lean, stiff, exceedingly respectable master is a man of good repute in the cathedral town. His hands have, ere now, powdered the Archbishop's wig, and he is specially retained by the chief Clergy of the city and neighborhood to keep their false hair in order, and trim the natural tresses of their children. Not only have the dignitaries of the cathedral taken the worthy barber under their special protection, but they have extended their care to his little boy Charles, a demure, prim lad, who is at the present time a pupil in the King's School, to which academy clerical interest gained him admission. The lad is in his fourteenth year; and Dr. Osmund Beauvoir, the master of the school, gives him so good a character for industry and dutiful demeanor that some of the cathedral ecclesiastics have resolved to make the little fellow's fortune, by placing him in the office of a chorister. There is a vacant place in the cathedral choir; and the boy who is lucky enough to receive the appointment will be provided for munificently. He will forthwith have a maintenance, and in course of time his salary will be £70 per annum.

During the last fortnight the barber has been in great and constant excitement, hoping that his little boy will obtain this valuable place of preferment; persuading himself that the lad's thickness of voice, concerning which the choir-master spoke with aggravating persistence, is a matter of no real importance; fearing that the friends of another contemporary boy, who is said by the choir-master to have an exceedingly mellifluous voice, may defeat his paternal aspirations. The momentous question agitates many humble homes in Canterbury; and while Mr. Abbott, the barber, is encouraged to hope the best for his son, the relatives and supporters of the contemporary boy are urging him not to despair. Party spirit prevails on either side—Mr. Abbott's family associates maintaining that the contemporary boy's higher notes resemble those of a penny whistle; while the contemporary boy's father, with much satire and some justice, murmurs that "old Abbott, who is the gossipmonger of the parson's, wants to push his son into a place for which there is a better candidate."

To-day is the eventful day when the election will be made. Even now, while Abbott, the barber, is trimming a wig at his shop-window, and listening to the hopeful talk of an intimate neighbor, his son Charley is chanting the Old Hundredth before the whole chapter. When Charley has been put through his vocal paces, the contemporary boy is requested to sing. Whereupon that clear-throated competitor, sustained by justifiable self-confidence and a new-laid egg which he had sucked scarcely a minute before, made a bow to their reverences, sings out with such richness and compass that all the auditors recognize his great superiority.

Ere ten more minutes had passed, Charley Abbott knows that he has lost the election, and he hastens from the cathedral with quick steps. Running into the shop, he gives his father one look that tells the whole story of—failure, and then the little fellow, unable to command his grief, sits down upon the floor and sobs convulsively.

Failure is often the first step to eminence.

Had the boy gained the chorister's place, he would have been a cathedral servant all his days.

Having failed to get it, he returned to the King's School, went as a poor scholar to Oxford, and fought his way to honor. He became Chief-Justice of the King's Bench and a peer of the realm. Toward the close of his honorable career Lord Tenterden attended service in the cathedral of Canterbury, accompanied by Mr. Justice Richardson. When the ceremonial was at an end the Chief-Justice said to his friend: "Do you see that old man there among the choristers? In him, brother Richardson, behold the only being I ever envied; when at school in this town we were candidates for a chorister's place; he obtained it; and if I had gained my wish he might have been accompanying you as Chief-Justice, and pointing me out as his old schoolfellow, the singing-man."

Pitt, as is well known, delivered some of his most brilliant speeches under the inspiration of a couple of bottles of port. Dundas also did his best to prove himself not unworthy of the blessings of Bacchus. On one occasion, after indulging more freely than usual, they entered the House arm-in-arm. "Why, what's the matter?" exclaimed Pitt. "I can't see the speaker." "Can't you?" returned the other; "I see *two*."

A friend of Rogers' called to condole with him on the loss of a servant who had lived with him many years. "I am certainly sorry for his death," replied the poet; "but I don't know that my actual loss in him is very great. For the first eight years he was an excellent servant, for the next eight years he was an agreeable companion, but for the last eight years he was a tyrannical master."

There was a rather amusing story of my old friend, Dan M'Kinnon of the Guards. He was very good-looking, and a great favorite with the fair sex; and, at the time of which I speak, many, many years ago, he was beloved by Miss C——. and ill-natured people said they "loved not wisely, but too well." Unfortunately people don't fall simultaneously out of love as they do into it, and, as gennerally occurs, the lady proved the most faithful of the pair. When Miss C—— could no longer doubt that she was forsaken, and that some more fortunate rival had taken her place, she wrote a letter full of despair and reproaches, with threats of suicide, commanding M'Kinnon to send her back the lock of hair which she had given him in happier days, &c. The barbarian gave no written answer to this passionate appeal, but sent his orderly to the lady (who was a person of high birth and aristocratic connections) with a large packet or portfolio containing innumerable locks of hair, from gray to flaxen, from raven to red, with a message that she was to choose from among them her own property. Miss C——'s answer was to dash the whole collection into the fire.

In talking of Frere, Sydney Smith told a *mot* of his I had not heard before. Mme. de —— having said, in her intense style, "I should like to be married in English, in a language in which vows are so faithfully kept," some one asked Frere, "What language, I wonder, was she married in?" "Broken English, I suppose," answered Frere.

Pumpkin Pie and Yankee Drinks in Paris.—I had conceived in my mind an ideal of pumpkin pie, and my first visit among the restaurants was to the American saloon. Alas for my ideal! The pumpkin pie which was there served to us was an affair of clammy, tough, cold paste, spread over with a sweet but doubtful mash, such as I trust never to meet with again. It was brought to us by a negro, it was true, but I am convinced was a humbug. The authorities of the saloon were evidently not Transatlantic, for they could not speak English, though they declined to speak French. That stuff a national dish of the great Republic! These the "pumpkins" immortalized in the pages of Holmes, Lowell and Haliburton! I at least wholly decline to credit their authenticity. Then we ordered Katawber wine, forgetting in our enthusiasm for our cousins to inquire the price, and were charged fifteen francs a bottle; not indeed for genuine Katawber, the flavor of which I know and revere, but for bad champagne masquerading under American labels. But even this was not the worst. May the saints who preside over liquor pardon the creature in human shape who brewed for us what he was pleased to call a coffee cocktail! No doubt we were fools to try fortune further after previous reverses; but this diabolical decoction, never shall I forget the first, and last, taste of it. Since the black dose of my youth, nothing so abominable has passed these lips. My faith in American institutions would have sustained a severe shock but for the French accent of these citizens, and the good fortune which directed my steps on a later day to a bar where for half a franc a genuine Yankee served me with an ambrosial drink called American soda, a beverage in all respects worthy of the land of Lincoln—a mixture of mashed ice, soda-water, a suspicion of alcohol, and cream, flavored delicately with pine-apple, all exquisitely blended, and resulting in a compound such as one had hitherto encountered only in dreams, as all nations will, I trust, drink in the good time coming. When I recovered my breath, I felt once more that in drinks, as in other matters,

"Earth's biggest country's gut her soul,
And risen up earth's greatest nation."

—*From "A Run in the World's Fair," by Tom Hughes.*

Reading for Young and Old.—The best test of the kind of language to employ in a novel is the temper of the public. Occasional coarseness, when it is compensated for by genius and power, the public will suffer. Mr. Charles Reade occasionally kicks up some very rough stones; but the public know that he is a strong man and a true genius, and let him be. Marryatt was habitually coarse, and sometimes ribald; but the public knew that he was quite honest and well-meaning, and his coarsenesses were condoned. Had I a daughter, I had rather she read *Mr. Midshipman Easy* than the *Disowned*. But the whole question of *les jeunes gens* may be summed up in one dictum—that novels are written for grown people and not for babes and sucklings. If they get surreptitiously what is meant for their elders, let domestic authority look to it. Domestic authority is not yet dead, I hope. The phantom daughter of mine would not be suffered by her papa to study the elaborately-engraved anatomical atlasses of Bouchardon and Sue *ainé* and Doctor Fau, the *Proportions* of Albert Durer, or the *Canons Plastiques* of Jean Cousin, which he possesses. I should warn her off the police reports. I should gently wean her from a good many advertisements in the daily papers. I should tell her that Voltaire's novels were dull and stupid, that John Dryden's dramas were very dry, that Parent Duchatelet was quite unreadable, that Cervantes was, though admirable, somewhat too philosophical for her yet awhile, and that *Robinson Crusoe* was better reading for a girl than *Gil Blas*. If she asked me who Casanova was, I should answer Jesuitically, that he was a dreary old metaphysician; and if she wanted to read *Rabelais*, I should declare that his French was too quaint and crabbed for her comprehension. When she came to be one-and-twenty, or got married, I should no more think of dictating to her as to what kinds of books she should read than as to what kinds of stays she should wear—if she wore any at all. *Cela serait son affaire.* But, most assuredly, during her nonage, I should, with equal anxiety, keep her from *Don Juan* and the *Passionate Pilgrim*. For all that, I should not make an *auto da fé* of my books, or discontinue my orders to the newsvender round the corner. There are books for children and books for grown people. There are books for all ages and both sexes, like *Robinson Crusoe* just mentioned, and the *Vicar of Wakefield*; but we grown-up folks should get into rather an effete and pappy state, intellectually, if we read nothing but about Man Friday, and Moses going to the fair. For all the domestic Index Expurgatorious—and long may it flourish!—there will come a time when our children will know quite as much as we do, and more too; and when they will read all our novels, and, it may be, write novels themselves. I have no fear, because this is the case, for the stability of British virtue, or for the future of the British home. Our daughters will, I have no doubt, grow up to be wives and mothers quite as admirable as their grandmothers were before them. But meanwhile we men and women who live in the world, and have, many of us, lived pretty hard lives too, want novels about That which Is, and not about That which never Was and never Will be. We don't want pap, or spoon-meat, or milk-and water, or curds-and-whey, or Robb's biscuits, or boiled whiting, or cold boiled veal without salt. We want meat; and this is a strong age, and we can digest it.—*G. A. Sala, in Belgravia for November.*

Smashing Glass Houses.—Glass houses are not regarded as very formidable defences by women, especially those reared by their own sex. The other day we were admiring a lady's dress in the presence of another lady, and we marveled much at its beautiful color. "You silly goose," said our fair friend, "can't you see that the silk has been dyed and turned? It would serve men almost right if women ceased the attempt to dress well." We were silenced, but could not help thinking that possibly some men would have no objection at all to be "served quite right." Nothing can well exceed a woman's dexterity in smashing her neighbor's glass house, and the whole proceeding is a marvelous exhibition of ingenuity. Provided with the smallest pebble, but of the highest polish, she will approach her poor sister, and after much fond palaver and kissing of cheeks, she will retire to a short distance. Then, watching her opportunity, crash she sends the little missile with the force and whizz of a bullet. Awhile she watches the agony of her prostrate enemy, and then approaches with the sweetest of smiles to offer her pity and tears. Great God! is it possible that such loveliness and tenderness can at times be allied to a cruelty in the refinement of which no wild animal can surpass the mortal angel? Of all the keen penetrators into individual glass houses, children are by far the most sagacious. You may attempt to deceive them by bonbons or toys, but they see through you at once, and though they take the presents, they will naively tell you that they "don't like you." They can't say why, but they don't. We will tell you why. It is instinct. Children are said to be easily pleased, but, *en revanche*, they are as easily disgusted; nor do we believe that their want of reason is fatal to the correctness of their decisions. Their likes and dislikes are as the instinct of a dog, which can immediately discover the friend of his species; and the child decides more truly by the heart than the man judges by the head;—all which goes far to prove that as we become, what we are pleased to call, more reasonable, we in truth become the greater dupes.—*St. Paul's for November.*

Scene in a French Church.—Our most curious glimpse of Caen life was a wedding. Once, entering the Church of St. Pierre, which we did about three times a day, we saw, in front of the high altar, a group, evidently intending to be married. They seemed of the *bourgeois* class, but highly respectable; the bride's dress of black silk, with a Lyons shawl, and a white bonnet, was tasteful and good—so was the bridesmaid's; but neither of the young women were at all pretty. However, they both looked gentle, good and in earnest. For the bridegroom, and the two young men who accompanied him, three more ill-looking fellows I have not not often seen. During the service, which was conducted by one priest and a boy, and seemed much like the ordinary celebration of the mass, with its mutterings, bowings and so on, these men conducted themselves in a fashion so irreverent as to be scarcely decent. The two groomsmen kept on playing tricks with a long piece of embroidered stuff, something like a hearthrug, which it seemed part of the ceremony to hold over the heads of the young couple, dropping it down on the bride's dainty bonnet and ruffling the bridegroom's perfectly arranged hair till he turned round quite crossly, and then laughed outright. All this while, the plain little bride, whom he scarcely glanced at, knelt meekly by his side, then—the ceremony over—rose and took his arm—tied to him for life. Poor thing! The bridesmaid looked at her, and cried a little—the only person who seemed affected at all. It was an ugly side of French social life; and we went out of the church both sad and angry. Outside we met the priest, who had hastily put off his magnificent lace—oh! what a flounce for a dinner dress it would have made!—and in shovel hat and cassock appeared a pleasant gentleman enough

Really a gentleman, as was shown by the way in which he stopped to speak to a poor woman with two children, and stooping down, kissed the little ones so kindly that we forgave him on the spot for all his necessary mummeries within the church. Possibly he wished to follow in the steps of the late curé of St. Pierre, who had died three years before, and whose monument bore two inscriptions—one in French, telling simply the story of his long and virtuous life; the other in Latin, setting forth how, in reward of this, it had pleased his Holiness the Pope to command free exit out of purgatory for the soul of M. de Montargis. Strange mixture of sense and nonsense! which struck us continually in the Catholic Church—the Church of a whole nation—nay, of nations; so noble in many of its acts, yet in its belief so puerile, that one wonders how anybody but children can be got to credit them for a moment. This was exemplified to us in the Abbaye aux Dames, where we went with a vague notion that there, being the eve of May-day, we should find something interesting going on concerning the Virgin Mary. And sure enough we found, decking her altar, the sweetest-faced, elderly nun—evidently one of the *Dames*, the sisterhood established established by Queen Matilda, which now has settled into a convent of forty nuns, who devote themselves to the management of the Hotel Dieu, or public hospital. She had come laden with white flowers, either in nosegays or pots, and a mass of evergreens, upon which sat a plaster Mary, about eighteen inches high; such a figure as an Italian image-boy would sell for about half-a-crown. In lifting it down a piece of the plaster fell off. "*Ah, c'est cassé—c'est cassé!*" cried the nun, in despair. "*Et c'est joli—si joli, n'est ce pas?*" added she, turning appealingly to me for sympathy—not in vain. Indeed, I grieve to confess, that, but for sterner authority, this recalcitrant Protestant would have bought ever so many white azaleas and ten-week stocks in order to make pretty again that broken Virgin and console the gentle old nun. But she did not lament long; for a young priest came to the rescue, and carried off the figure into the sacristy to mend it—successfully, I believe, for next morning I saw my Virgin again—"your Virgin Mary!" as she was henceforth satirically termed by staunch Presbyterianism—sitting uninjured in a very bower of white blossoms—no doubt to be worshiped admiringly by the whole of Caen, during this month of May, especially consecrated to her.—"*La Belle France*," *in Good Words.*

The Golden Age of the Drama.—The palmy days of the drama were the days of the good old comedies, beginning perhaps about a hundred and twenty years ago with Garrick's management of Drury Lane. When we see that under his judicious reign of nearly thirty years, everything rose from the most utter chaos into order; that fine actors were trained, fine plays written for the fine actors to act, and fine and never-failing audiences came to see the fine plays which the fine actors acted; and that the moment he retired, and the wayward Brinsley took up the reins, disorder and decay set in once more, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that judicious management has much to do with the control of the public taste. Actors and actresses, with the exception of the few who have to struggle against their own system—where are they? Good acting lies buried under the heavy folds of cumbrous scenery. There is no school, no training, no serving in the ranks, as the old actors did. As I have shown, such is not wanting for the sensation pieces. There is no opportunity to train good actors, for when a piece "runs" three-quarters of a year there can be no training. In the real palmy times of the drama a piece run at most nine nights together; but it was judiciously put into the *repertoire* and played at short intervals during the season. In a theatre like Garrick's Drury Lane, with a staff of clever actors, and a large staff too, each one had his department and round of characters—all would have ranked as "stars" now—and each night of the week brought a different play, perhaps different actors, and an infinite variety. For this, too, is one of the features and healthy conditions of the drama—constant change—and it trains while it amuses. We may look back to the cast of the "School for Scandal" on its first night with a sort of despair, and think with wonder what acting might have been, with performers like King, Gentleman Smith, Jack Palmer, Yates, Parsons, Dodd, Aikin, Farren, Abington, Pope and Hopkins. Fortunate indeed the play of which it has been said, that no new performer ever appeared in any one of its parts, who was not inferior to the person who played it originally. All these had been trained at Drury Lane, and formed in a correct school—a school that insisted on principles of judicious, bold, yet regulated expression. Absolutely in our time has been lost, with the other good histrionic things, the art of filling the house with the voice, and of making the features play. Above all, too, has been lost or forgotten the art of making words tell—the weighty, yet natural way of delivery which comes of study, play, practice. We may see traces of this sort of delivery in the few old actors who were so brought up in the traditions of the old school, and whose delivery of a single sentence seems to make it tell in quite a surprising way. The old school of humor is quite gone. The modern fashion is like all the rest, addressed to the eye. A modern farce relies on a ridiculous merry-andrew dress, forced catch-words repeated again and again, a kind of rapid pattering from the throat, in a grotesque twang, a speaking out of the corner of the mouth, and abundant "gag." All is absurd, exaggerated buffooning, and out of nature. This is broad modern farce. The French farce lies in comic but not in very far-fetched situations—like that in "Box and Cox"—which is carried off by surprisingly natural acting and an understood air of burlesque. We steal these things, vulgarize them into downright earnest, and force incidents which are natural to French life and manners into British dress and habits, to which they are wholly foreign; turning the light French *blagueur*—a Charles Jules—into a vulgar Mr. Tittimus in pink and blue trousers.—*St. Paul's for November.*

Talleyrand, Diplomatist and Speculator.—When Napoleon asked him how he managed to gain his immense wealth, he replied with more wit than truth, "I bought stock the day before the 18th Brumaire, and sold it the day afterward." He received large sums in the shape of presents during his tenure of the portfolio of foreign affairs under Napoleon, when a word in season might dispose of a province or a principality; and he made an adroit use of his many opportunities for advantageous speculation throughout his whole life. Generally, when he called in Downing-street, Montrond, or some other confidential agent, accompanied him, and remained in the carriage while he had his audience. If anything was told him that could be turned to account, he would write a word or two with a pencil, to be delivered to the friend below, who immediately hurried off to the city. One of these scraps was found to contain a single word, *vendez.* During Talleyrand's last embassy, complaint was made to the Foreign Secretary (Lord Palmerston) that between thirty and forty hogsheads of claret, far more than the French Embassy could consume, were annually imported for their use duty free. Lord Palmerston mentioned the matter to Talleyrand, who, after time taken for inquiry, explained that the admitted abuse of the privilege had been traced to his *maître d'hotel.* There were circumstances justifying a suspicion that the *maître d'hotel* and the Ambassador went shares.—*Quarterly Review.*

Woman's Rights.—At one of their first interviews he asks her what she is thinking about. "You would scarcely be interested if I were to tell you." "But I should like to know—" "I was thinking of the vast difference there is between men and women." I was certainly not prepared for such an answer, and I showed my surprise in my countenance. "I mean in the advantages they have in the world," she continued; "I often think of it; it seems to me so unfair." "Are you, then, an advocate of 'woman's rights,' Miss Rivers?" She turned toward me quickly. "Oh, not at all; if you mean by 'rights' such nonsense as women having a voice in politics, or legislature, or anything which concerns ruling the nation. It is not our place, and we could no more fill it properly than men could order a household, or bring up children. I was thinking of something widely different." "Of what then?" "You are very pertinacious," she said, and for the first time I saw her smile, "and probably will not agree with me when you hear my opinion. I was thinking of the vast difference with which the same actions are judged in men and women. We are made by the same Hand; endowed with the same feelings, impulses and affections; and yet the world judges us as if we were entirely separate creations." "The laws of society," I answered. "The laws of society—yes! but who made those laws? Were they not laid down by men, for their own advantage and against ours? And yet they call us the weakers vessels, and profess to cherish and protect us!" There was such an amount of contempt in her speech, that she made me feel quite uncomfortable; still I ventured to remark: "I am afraid you have no great faith in men, Miss Rivers." "As a sex—no," she emphatically replied. "And yet you cannot complain that women do not command sufficient attention in England. It is just what it should be; but there is no country where ladies are treated with such respect as in ours. You must acknowledge that from entering a room first to deciding our fate in life we leave everything in your hands." "Oh! it is not that," she said impetuously, "I know men are gallant enough in matters that are of no consequence; but that has nothing to do with justice. Whenever we are opposed to you in life we go to the wall; as long as we are content to walk in the grooves you have laid down for us, you are merciful masters; but directly we step over them to imitate the license you permit yourselves, we have both sexes down upon us at once. Now, I don't want to hear any old platitudes on the subject; we both know it is the case, and we both know it will never be altered, but I say it is bitterly unfair." "But the nature of man, Miss Rivers, being so different to that of the fairer sex," I commenced; but she raised her hand. "Did I not say that I would listen to no time-worn platitudes, Mr. Estcourt? Besides, who made our natures different? There is no controverting this fact, that men expect us to bear quietly from them what they would never bear from ourselves. But pray don't let us go further into the matter; you pressed me for the subject of my reverie, and you have it."—*The Confessions of Gerald Estcourt. By Florence Marryat.*

Ice in Deep Mines.—The main entrance to the pits at Dannemora, Persberg, one of the oldest and most celebrated of the Swedish iron mines, is a natural opening or abyss, of so large a circumference as to require some fifteen minutes to walk around its mouth. A scaffold is erected out, so as to overhang this abyss, upon which the hoisting machinery is placed. The observer can look down into this frightful abyss upward of 500 feet, to which point the light of day extends, and beyond which all is shrouded in darkness, save when feebly illuminated by the dim lights of the miners. One of the most remarkable facts connected with this mine is the large quantity of ice which is alwaps present there. Prof. Von Leonhard, in his *Popular Lectures on Geology,* says: "The deeper you go the more the ice increases. And in order to remove it from the pits it must be raised up in buckets. At some places the ice is 90 feet thick; it forms real glaciers, which are never diminished by any change or external temperature. This fact, however, should not be regarded as contradictory to another, which will hereafter be illustrated, and which is that pits become warmer in proportion to their depth. The phenomenon at Persberg, as we shall see, can be explained on natural principles. When the visitor has reached the bottom he is conducted by his guide into vaulted chambers, through immense regions of ice. Many of these vaults are so large that fifty men can conveniently work in them at the same time." This occurrence of ice in deep mines is not an isolated fact. Ice is found in the pits of Ehrenfriedensdorf, in Saxony. Leopold von Buch tells us that formerly in Norway, mining was prosecuted above the region of eternal snow. Wood, for the timbering, could not be had there, and its want was supplied by filling up a drift with water, and allowing it to freeze; passages were then cut through the ice as they were needed, the balance of the ice being left in lieu of wood for timbers. It is also well known, says the *Mining and Scientific Press,* (U. S.,) that the ancient Peruvians obtained ores on the Cordilleras, in places elevated above the perpetual snow line. The mines of Rauris, in Upper Austria, lie entirely within the glacier region, and most of the shafts open in eternal ice, clear as crystal; the miners' huts are surrounded with ice. On what is known as Gold Mountain one of the shafts is sunk 100 feet through pure glacier ice. A gold mine in the deep valley of the Alps, near Salzburg, is the highest in Europe which is now worked. There are two tunnels near this mine entirely surrounded with glacier ice. The miners of this region undergo great hardships from exposure to cold, and to avalanches, which often sweep them to destruction while going to and fro to their work, or while reposing in their cabins on the hill sides. It is stated by one authority that there is a locality deep within one of the iron mines of Dannemora already noted, where the mass of ice is 120 yards thick."

GENERAL ITEMS.

The United States Coast Survey party, in charge of F. P. Webber, Assistant, who have conducted their hydrographic operations in the waters of Rhode Island, in the schooner *Joseph Henry,* since the middle of July last, was broken up on the 8th inst., the soundings having been completed the preceding Saturday. The schooner will remain in Greenwich Cove. The party expect to be ordered to Pamlico Sound about the 1st of December next, and will carry on their observations in the schooner *Arago.* During the past season they have completed the soundings of Greenwich Cove and Greenwich Bay, and of Narragansett Bay on the west side of Prudence and Patience Islands, as far as Hope Island, including Allen's Harbor. They will probably resume their work next year in the same schooner.

In the will of the late Thomas S. Clarke, of Pittsburgh, Penn., the following liberal bequests are made: To the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphans' Asylum, $5,000; Allegheny Home for the Friendless, $2,000; Passavant's Hospital, in Pittsburgh, $5,000; American Sunday School Union, $3,000; Home Missionary Society of the New School Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Education of young men for the ministry by the Permanent Committee on Education of the New School Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Church Erection Fund of the New School Presbyterian Church, $2,000. Mr. Clarke's estate is estimated at $850,000. In addition to the sums abovenamed, which foot up $27,000, he leaves $38,000 to distant relatives and friends. The balance of his estate goes to his two children, Charles J. Clarke and Agnes S. Kennedy.

A letter from Sweden, Me., to the Portland *Argus* says: "A man living in this town has formally contracted with his brother to take out of his way his aged and invalid wife and support, clothe and bury her for $1,000. She has been a hard working and faithful wife, and has raised a large family of children, who have never felt what it was to be disgraced till now. One of them, a man of 20 years and upward, cried like a child when he heard of the affair. He had offered to support her himself if the old man would give him the farm to do it with, which was refused. And now this man sends his wife from home where 'she has outlived her usefulness,' to die among strangers! He has not even the excuse of poverty to plead, for he is accounted the richest man in the town."

Hon. Charles Sumner has recently presented to the Harvard College Library a collection of pamphlets and more than 400 valuable volumes. For a long series of years Mr. Sumner has been a benefactor of the library and within five years he has given to it more than 7,000 pamphlets and 1,000 volumes, among which are many of great value, which could not have been otherwise procured. These include many sent to him from the authors in Europe, besides a large collection belonging, during his life, to to his brother, the late George Sumner, and containing the autographs of the authors.

A young man in the Boston *Traveller* office has walked from the White Mountains to Salem, and on one day made the distance from New-Boston, N. H., to Salem, Mass., (between 60 and 65 miles,) in about 19 consecutive hours. On one pleasure trip, as he terms it, he walked over 400 miles, averaging about 30 miles a day. Upon another occasion he walked from Salem, Mass., to New-Haven, Conn., about 175 miles, in less than six days. He was not in training, did it merely for pleasure, and says he was never tired out.

Mr. Henry Champion Deming lately gave to a military organization in Providence, R. I., an autograph letter of Gen. Israel Putnam:

CAMP AT PROSPECT HIL
Sir Pleas to delivor the Barror hearof
2 Tons of Bread to som rod Islanders
as they came from roxbary yesterday
and nothing to eat. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the alteration of the Springfield musket into a breechloader on the Allin plan, including the reinforcement of the barrel, by which it is made fully as good as new, costs only $7, while the original musket cost $11 and the Government has paid contractors as high as $20 for it.

During the month of October 5,000 persons visited Gov. Brownlow at his rooms in the Capitol. Of that number 218 were ladies. Many called to pay their personal respects, among them not a few old political enemies. Nearly 200 came to obtain donations and subscriptions for various objects.

In the cities in the western part of the State a severe drouth prevails. The wells are dry, and have been so for some time. Cisterns of soft water were exhausted a month ago, and now families depend upon rivers and canals to furnish them water for washing purposes.

In the case of Belinda Ellms *vs.* Daniel Kelly, of East Boston, for an alleged breach of promise to marry, the verdict, which was for the plaintiff, has been set aside, and a new trial ordered by Judge Foster, of the Supreme Judicial Court.

A white squirrel has been killed near Petersburgh, Va. It was about two-thirds grown, and is supposed to be of the grey squirrel species. It had not, however, a grey hair about the body, being perfectly white from the head to the tip of the tail.

Mr. John Pike and wife, on the 7th inst., celebrated at North Hampton, N. H., the 70th anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Pike is nearly 92 years old.

Dr. I. W. Jones, who has been appointed to take charge of the United States Mint at Charlotte, N. C., will open it at an early day as an Assay Office.

The Evansville, Henderson and Nashville and Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads have consolidated.

BORNEO.

The White Rajahs of Borneo—Brooke and Torrey.

It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the ideas of one age shall govern the policy of another, and such an order of things is certainly hard to maintain in any country which has a belief in what is called progress. The philosophy of seclusion seems unsuited to the life of any nation strong enough to take a prominent place in the great gulf-stream and movement of the world, and this union of States is very likely about to show itself a great power after the fashion of the other great Powers of Christendom. The Japanese treaty, the purchase of Alaska, the proposal for the Danish islands, are evidences of such a tendency, and recent news from Washington reminds us of another sign of the times. It is stated that J. W. Torrey, an American, is about to be recognized by our Government as Rajah of a large extent of territory in the northern part of the island of Borneo. Mr. Torrey has been evidently bent on following the example of the celebrated Englishman, James Brooke, who about a quarter of a century ago, wriggled and worked himself into the office of Rajah of Sarawak. He is doubtless more familiar with that "war of the invectiture" than the generality of our readers, and a slight notice of the British Rajah and his doings might not be uninteresting just now while we wait for the narrative of his acquisition, which Mr. Torrey also, in imitation of Mr. Brooke, will, no doubt, prepare for the perusal of his countrymen.

James Brooke, born in 1803, had attained that middle forest of life which Dante alludes to when he cast his adventurous eyes on the huge swamp-circled, half-derelict island of Borneo, and resolved to outdo the Malays or Dyaks of that piratical part of the world, in their own peculiar style of life and progress. "Nobody is called a pirate for millions," argued Sir Walter Raleigh, when talking with Secretary Cecil on the good policy of seizing the great plate fleet of Mexico on its way to Spain. And this was also the sentiment of Brooke, a man maintaining, in a later age, the ancient renown of his countrymen, who, according to Hentzler, a Continental visitor to England in the sixteenth century, "were very excellent seamen and great pirates." The purpose of Brooke—to check piracy—was a good one, (though the Malays, very probably, did not see it in the same light,)—like that of Sir Charles James Napier in conquering Scinde. "We have no right to take Scinde," said he, with his usual temerity of speech, "but we shall take it, and a very advantageous, useful and humane piece of rascality it will be!" But, no doubt this argument of seizure is of too general an application to be confined to any British instance, and Rajah Brooke will be kept in countenance by a great majority of the *conquistadores,* of whatever nation.

Brooke was born at Benegal in 1803, the son of an English officer. At the proper age he was made cadet in the service of the East India Company, and did military duty for some years. At the storming of a fort, during the Burmese war, he was severely wounded in the breast. He afterwards obtained leave of absence, and overstayed his furlough. He was, in consequence, dismissed from his employment, and ceased to do the regular duty of a military subaltern.

This was a lucky dismissal for a man of his temperament, for it threw him upon his personal independence, and excited his ideas of speculation and of action. In the East he found himself in the natural sphere of both, and he soon came to understand the resources and possibilities of that region and the necessities of British commerce, just then forcing its way into the ports of China.

Borneo, the nurse of pirates, as Africa is "the nurse of lions," was always a place fitted to excite, in a great degree, the fancy of all adventurers. It is the largest island in the world, thinly peopled and only nominally governed by a Malay dynasty residing in the marshes and jungles of the northern coast. The southern section of the island has been loosely appropriated by the Dutch, who claim a territory nearly as large as the State of New-York. Borneo, lying under the equator, is a remarkable mixture of mountain ridges and vast lacustrine levels. The ridges run from the centre, at a height varying from 5,000 to near 20,000 feet above the sea, and terminate, towards several points of the compass, in large coast promontories. They give birth to a great number of rivers, many of which are navigable for a hundred miles into the country. All round the coast—a circuit of 3,000 miles—extends a belt of marshy ground, forty or fifty miles broad on an average, intersected by the outlets of rivers, shaped by channels into deltas and covered over by jungles of reeds and aquatic plants, intermingled with the exuberant growth of shrubs and trees, natural to such a tropical region.

A rank, swampy luxuriance, favorable to all modes of life—vegetable, animal and human—lives over all that region of prahns and pirates—a region that contains nearly one-half the ground of the island. The country has antimony in great quantities, gold, tin and iron. It has diamonds also, found underneath six or seven stratas of the soil. Its cereals and vegetables are excellent. Almost all our own domestic animals and fowls are found in Borneo, and monkeys of every tribe; but there are no beasts of prey. The island was not spoken of by ancient geographers. It lay beyond the Golden Chersonese—the utmost limit of their knowledge. The Portuguese first visited it in 1526; but its pirates and jungles kept the Europeans aloof. The Dutch subsequently settled upon its southern coast. The English made a few attempts to settle upon it; but they were not successful.

Brooke saw that the time for one more English attempt at settlement was come, and he took his measures accordingly. In 1838 he fitted out the *Royalist,* schooner, in England, and in the August of next year made his appearance on the western coast of Borneo, his vessel well furnished with articles of merchandise, and also provided with a necessary warlike armament. It was a critical period. The Dyaks of Sarawak were in rebellion against the Sultan of Borneo, Omar Ali Sapandan, a Mohammedan Malay, whose dynasty held rather loose possession of the supreme authority. The Malay race is the ascendancy class of the country, holding the Dyaks in a state of subserviency. The former profess some sort of piratical respect for the Koran, (something like that professed by Geo. Barrow's gypsey women for the Bible,) while the latter entertain certain pagan ideas which strangers have found it difficult to comprehend. A family contest concerning the succession had thrown the Malay Government into confusion. But Omar Ali had succeeded in defeating and beheading his uncle, the Rajah Api, and making himself "Jang de per Tuan," or supreme ruler of the country. This strife had left some local remnants of rebellion, and one of these still disturbed the peace of Muda Hassim, uncle of the Sultan Omar, and native Rajah of Sarawak.

When Brooke entered the Sarawak River, he was well received by the Rajah, who greeted him courteously by his pangerans, or chiefs, and invited him to come on shore. Interviews followed, during which the Englishman spoke chiefly on the subject of trade with Singapore. The conversation also turned upon the Dyak rebels, then so troublesome in the province. On this occasion, Brooke, accompanied by some of his seamen, went up the Samarahan and Lundu Rivers into the interior, where he reconnoitered the towns and stockades of the insurgents. On his return he gave the Rajah some advice on the conduct of the war, and let him know that a few English boats manned by sailors could easily defeat and put down the Dyaks. Muda Hassim, however, did not ask him for any assistance, and he shortly afterward returned to Singapore.

In 1840, after the lapse of a year, he again visited Sarawak, in his vessel, and found the rebellion as unsuppressed as before. He now spoke more freely to the Rajah on the state of his affairs, and was requested by Muda Hassim to remain for a little time at Sarawak for the purpose of seeing the rebellion brought to an end. He was also given to understand (as he recorded in his Diary) that for any service he would be able to render, he should have the Sultan's permission to reside and trade at Sarawak; the Rajah adding, that he himself would be ready to surrender the position he occupied and allow the Englishman to become ruler of Sarawak in his stead.

Brooke very readily consented, he says, to this, and, taking with him about a dozen well-armed seamen, he proceeded up the river to the scene of action, where he found the pangeran, Budrudeen, brother of Muda Hassim, at the head of some troops in presence of the rebels. The Englishman managed the strategy on the occasion, and drawing the Dyaks from the shelter of their stockade, charged them with his Europeans. The result was a complete victory on the Rajah's side, and the submission of the malcontents, who came to terms, and made a treaty of peace. This was a service of great importance, and on the return of the army to Sarawak, Brooke received from the Sultan of Borneo permission to reside in that province, and trade with the people there. Nothing was said about making the Englishman a Rajah. The truth was that neither the Sultan nor Muda Hassim desired to confer such a dignity upon him. Brooke, though he tells his own story in his Diary—the only story we have on the subject—does not conceal the fact, and it is very clear, from his own showing, that the Hakays looked upon him as a very active and persistent interloper, whom it would be very dangerous to offend.

Having received the Sultan's permission to reside at Sarawak, Brooke returned to Singapore, whence, in August, 1841, he came back again, bringing with him two armed ships, the *Royalist* and the *Swift.* On his arrival he found that the Rajah had not built for him the residence he had promised, nor procured any antimony. Muda Hassim shunned explanation, and his chief pangeran, Makota, showed himself very unfriendly to the stranger and his pretensions. Having brooded over his position for a few days, Brooke resolved to act with decision. He made an imposing display of his armed seamen on shore, and then expostulating angrily with Muda Hassim, obliged him to make a declaration in public that he (Brooke) was the new Rajah of Sarawak! This is the plain statement of the Diary.

Having in this determined way asserted his sovereignty of a very fertile region, sixty miles in length and fifty in breadth, the English Rajah next came into collision with a colony of Chinese settled at Sarawak, as workers in the antimony mines. These mining colonists have much influence in Borneo, and stoutly maintain their rights in the localities conceded to them by the Malays or the Dutch. A number of them had a monopoly of some mines along a river's bank; but as the Englishman desired to employ his people in the same place, he proceeded to contest the matter with them. He had his own way; and his Diary gives a curious account of the proceeding, which exhibits, on one side the subterfuges and cunning of the Chinese, and on the other, the determined purpose of their master. Along with his antimony mines, Brooke worked some diamond mines or diggings, on the Santeh River, near which he had built his residence.

Omar Ali and his pangerans being still opposed to the claims of the intrusive Rajah, Mr. Brooke and his advisers began to think of removing the Sultan from his place and putting his uncle, Muda Hassim, on the throne. It is not improbable that some such understanding had influenced the latter in surrendering his dignity with such a strange facility. A cause of complaint against the Sultan occurred at that juncture. His Malays had plundered or injured the crews of a couple of British vessels wrecked off the coast of Borneo, and the Bengal Government was of opinion that Brooke should proceed in a ship of war to the capital, and ask for redress in an interview with Omar Ali in person.

Meantime the new Rajah proceeded, in May, 1842, to quell a piratical Dyak chief, who was strongly opposed to the transfer of the Government of Sarawak. This chief, named Budrudeen, was leader of a large fleet of prahns and captain of some stockades on the river. Brooke denounced him as a pirate, and going after him with a British boat-armament, defeated and took him prisoner, after which he had him put to death, with the compunction which became an Englishman, but with the sternness befitting the Rajah of Sarawak supporting his authority. In July he proceeded with his two ships to the capital, which is called Bruni. He found this savage metropolis built half on the mainland and half on an island of the shallow and reedy estuary—a large collection of branch-built huts, long frame structures on piles, armed stockades and swarming prahns, with a population half terrestrial and half aquatic, and variously estimated—sometimes of the number of 100,000, and again so low as 40,000; the last being nearest to the truth, very probably.

The arrival of the English Rajah produced a great commotion in the city. Landing from his boats, he was admitted to an interview with Omar Ali, who, surrounded by his pangerans, received the stranger with a troubled look. But he saw the necessity of temporizing; and in conversation, carried on by means of an interpreter, he agreed to everything demanded of him. He gave up the Lascars belonging to the two wrecked ships; he expressed himself in a friendly way towards Muda Hassim, whose act of transfer had offended him, and he also sanctioned that act by now consenting to recognize Mr. Brooke as the Rajah of Sarawak. There was very little sincerity in these concessions, as Brooke felt at the time, and more strongly in some time after his return to Sarawak; for the Dyaks of that province, encouraged by the pangerans of Bruni, gave him a great deal of trouble, and he was obliged to undertake several expeditions against them—always punishing them in their character of pirates—their reputation in this respect laying them open to any chastisement which the intrusive reformers chose to inflict.

In 1843, the feeling against him was so strong that he procured the assistance of H. M. S. *Dido,* commanded by Hon. Capt. Keppel, for the purpose of suppressing the powerful tribe of Saribas. Keppel has published an account of his service on that occasion, and his descriptions of the wild scenes of the tropics and the wilder Malay battles are full of interest and picturesque effect. The expedition ended in the usual way. The natives were driven from their chief stockaded towns of Gaddi, Paku and Rembar, and their armaments destroyed. At the same time another British man-of-war, the *Samarang,* came to anchor before the City of Bruni, and her commander, Sir Edward Belcher, had an imposing interview with the Sultan, Omar Ali, who again asserted that he recognized the Englishman Brooke as the Rajah of Sarawak, and promised to receive his own kinsman, Muda Hassim, on terms of friendship at his court, forgetting all by-gone causes of discontent. The great purpose of the visit was the restoration of Muda Hassim, which took place accordingly, a few weeks later, greatly to the satisfaction of Mr. Brooke, who had felt embarrassed by the presence of the Ex-Rajah in Sarawak.

The little Island of Labuan, situated off the coast near Bruni, was found to have a good harbor with some coal veins and other natural advantages, and the English deserved to have possession of it. Muda Hassim and some of his kinsmen, who had accompanied him to Bruni, advised the Sultan to cede the place. But Omar Ali, who knew his uncle belonged to what was considered the English interest, refused to comply, being sustained in his refusal by a great number of his pangerans, and especially by Pangeran Usop, the great opponent of the foreigners. So troublesome did Usop make himself that Sir Thomas Cochrane brought his ship into the river before the capital, and cannonaded the pangeran's quarters so vehemently that Usop was obliged to quit them and fly from the city. Another influential enemy of the English was the Sheriff Osman, of Malladu, and he also was made to suffer from their resentment. As he was a powerful maritime chief, with a large fleet of prahns and some of the propensities of the *vikingr* kind, he was pronounced a "pirate" in the English, and Sir Thomas and Rajah Brooke proceeded to deal with him accordingly. The Maylay chief was attacked in his stockades and river defences, his towns were burnt and his flotilla destroyed, he himself escaping with difficulty to the hills.

These proceedings, and the intrigues of Muda Hassim and his friends, who were probably looking forward to some sudden change which might remove Omar Ali and his party, and make way for themselves, had the effect of exasperating the Sultan. He listened to his angry pangerans, and, giving way to the savage impulses of his Malay nature, pronounced an order which sealed the doom of those whose machinations he dreaded. In one night Muda Hassim and twelve others, his kinsmen and adherents, were massacred at Bruni—a direct and simple *coup d'etat* which removed from the reigning Sultan the danger which threatened him from the side of his uncle. This Sultan has received an unfavorable character from Mr. Brooke, who represents him as shuffling, irresolute and insincere. No doubt Omar Ali did not show himself either amiable or honest in the presence of those who came to deprive him of part of his territory and supplant him in his place. If we could read a diary from the pen of Omar we should no doubt have a portrait of James Brooke not half so genial or prepossessing as that which adorns the frontispiece of the Rajah's book.

The massacre at Bruni horrified the English. In July, 1846, a squadron was sent from Singapore against that city and its ruler. The forts were silenced and destroyed, and the defences along the inlands banks of the river treated in the same way. The Sultan, with his chieftains and their followers, fled from the city, and an extended *battue* took place of the piratical tribes along the rivers and coasts of that region. This *bellum piraticum* was prosecuted with such activity that nearly all the northwestern coast of Borneo, from Cape Datu to Malludu Bay, was swept clear of its customary plunderers and their prahns.

After the destruction of his forts and ships, the fugitive Sultan was allowed to go back to his capital, where, in December, 1846, he was prevailed on by Capt. Mundy, though sorely against his will, to sign an agreement, which transferred to the English his island of Labuan,—a cession which was spoken of in the British journals of that day with congratulation, as an evidence of national prosperity and progress and the spread of civilization in the East, especially as the island was reported to have a valuable seam of coal.

Since that time trade and civilization have been doing their own work in Borneo—diminishing the number of piracies and increasing the amount of English imports, among which must be reckoned some clergymen sent to Sarawak by the Foreign Missionary Society. In the year 1847 Mr. Brooke again visited his old foe, the Sultan, Omar Ali, and obtained his signature to a treaty of commerce with England. Subsequently the Rajah returned to Britain, after a nine years' absence, and became the great metropolitan sensation of 1848 and a lion in Belgravia. He had an interview with the Queen herself, and received the honor of knighthood. He also received the freedom of the City of London, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Oxford. He then returned to the East, Governor of Labuan as well as Rajah of Sarawak.

In the latter province he subsequently did much to encourage mining and commerce, employing a number of Chinese coolies in the mines worked under his control. The Chinese are a strong industrial element of Borneo, and very resolute in asserting their rights of labor or trade. In 1857 a dangerous insurrection of these people broke out against him, and an army of them proceeded to besiege him in his residence. He was forced to fly and swim or wade through a river in order to reach a place of safety. He subsequently overpowered or otherwise brought them to order by the assistance of his Dyaks, who have become more amenable than before and less addicted to the old "journeys of piccory." In 1854, it may be observed, the value of the exports from Sarawak was £225,000 sterling, and of the imports £160,000. Since then they have greatly increased.

Such was the enterprise of the English Rajah of Sarawak, whose narrative is a most curious mixture of natural descriptions, military adventures, personal incidents and the logic of conquest and commerce; that high-handed achievement being so intertwined and covered over with the picturesque amenities of literature, that the seizure of a large tract of country against the wishes of the owner seems the most attractive and praiseworthy thing in the world, and the Rajah himself has all the air of a general benefactor and a zealous helper of human progress. And such, no doubt, he will be always considered—at least till the Malays begin to write history and one of them gives the world a sketch of the conquest of Sarawak, as seen from the stand-point of Bruni or Banjarmassin.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Massachusetts and Gov. Bullock.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 14.

The Democrats find it very hard work to extract any comfort out of the Massachusetts election. They will find it harder and harder as its results develop. In truth, the Republican Party of the State never exhibited its power so completely as on this occasion. Such a revolution of the people of any other State on the liquor question as this year has witnessed in Massachusetts would have quite overthrown the dominant party. But here it actually increased its vote, and gave a clear majority of 20,000; that, too, when the opposition came in seductive guise with a candidate from a family that the State has honored and believed in from the very foundations of her Government, and himself only a year out of the Republican Party itself.

Never, on any arena, did a party show such firmness, such coherence, such strength as our friends in Massachusetts exhibited at the late election. It proved the intelligence and sincerity of their convictions—it proved the wisdom of their party position on the vexed question of the year; more, it proved the strength of their representative candidate, Gov. Bullock, and of this position of independent armed neutrality as to the exciting local topic of the canvass. It was a trial to any man to stand in such a position as this—to be beset by both sides to adopt their respective views—to be threatened by loss and tempted by gain, as he refused or yielded to their solicitations—to seem, indeed, to endanger his own and his party's success by refusing to join the current of popular opinion, and change with the State, the course which the previous acquiescence of his party and the commonwealth in the prohibitory policy had forced upon him. But he had no right to yield—he represented the national principles and organization of the Republican Party; the Convention which nominated him had declared for independence and neutrality, whatever the temptation, whatever the danger, fidelity, consistency and honor, all called on him to follow its lead and stand by its decision. The result is his proud triumph, its chiefest glory.

And now it is seen that what seemed their danger was indeed their strength; had either faltered, or swerved, under the temptation either to have and express an opinion, or to gain votes, both would have been lost—more, disgraced. But as it is, neither Gov. Bullock nor the Republican Party of Massachusetts could desire any better indorsement, any greater tribute to the strength of their position, than the vote of last week. It is really one of the finest personal and party triumphs on record. And the Democracy cannot find, anywhere in the results, a chance for congratulation, a hope for the future.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette,* in giving some "election reminiscences," writes as follows of Mr. John Quincy Adams:

"My first reminiscence of this young man is agreeable, being from the jury-box in a trial of four young men for piracy, nine years ago. This trial had lingered over a fortnight, when the cumulation of evidence closed with the gloomy conviction that there was no alternative but to send the four prisoners to the gallows. Butler, who had lent animation and brilliancy to the trial thus far, disappeared, and jurymen from beyond Connecticut River, as well as from this side, saw nothing to lighten their hearts in the prospect of staying together over Thanksgiving Day, and listening to the pleas of seven undistinguished, and some of them "o'er young" counsel for the prisoners, to say nothing of Butler and Woodbury who were to close the arguments. The Middlesex jurors bade us prepare for tears when their eminent fellow-citizen's time should come. They afterward confessed he did well; it was the best argument and best behavior they said Gen. Butler ever exhibited. But to return to the younger fry. The floor was cleared of model ships, whale-guns, harpoons and cutlasses, and Mr. J. Q. Adams, as the youngest counsel of the youngest prisoner, began his modest, ingenious, well-mannered, well-spoken plea, which he politely concluded just in time for dinner. The weary jurors forgot their far off homes, their letters from wife or eldest daughter, their worries about farm or store and bent with eager faces to catch the pleasant words of the youth, who, with studied firmness, delivered his hour's long argument. The broad disc of Judge Clifford's countenance seemed to widen and brighten like the rising sun, and old Judge Sprague, with one hand shading his eyes and the other aiding his ear, leaned forward with a grinning joy toward the budding counselor. The impression he made was not without effect. It is sad to say that his example had no influence upon those who succeeded him, except to make them appear more stupid, conceited, patronizing and slimpsy than perhaps they otherwise would have done.

Reduction of the Massachusetts State Constabulary.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 13.

By order of Major Jones, sixty-six members of the State Constabulary, in the different counties in the State, have been suspended until they are again specially called for duty. The whole number now is 128, and the suspension of 66 members reduces the force to the minimum prescribed by the statute—62 members. Of these 30 will be located in Suffolk County, 4 in Worcester, and the same number in Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk, 3 in Bristol, and 2 each in Barnstable, Berkshire, Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Counties. Those suspended are liable to be called upon in any emergency, and the suspension was made simply for the purpose of cutting down expenses.

Senator Drake's Defence of Radicalism.

Hon. Charles D. Drake, United States Senator from Missouri, has written a letter to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, in reply to a pamphlet circulated under his frank, and supposed to have been written by him. The pamphlet is entitled *The Dangerous Condition of the Country, the Causes which have led to it, and the Duty of the People.* The reply is devoted to a vindication of the policy of the Republican Party, reviewing and justifying the course of Congress since the close of the rebellion. He contends that the right of Congress to provide governments for the rebel States "results, in the very nature of the case, from the fact of our national existence, that when any portion of the people of the nation are without a lawful local government, Territorial or State, there is no power on earth but that of the nation which can authorize them to form one; and that the nation in this matter can act only through its Congress." In such case, he says, the President has not a shadow of authority, except as it may be vested in him by that body, his province being to execute laws, not to frame governments.

The Additional Congressman for Tennessee.

Of the resolution which has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature providing for the election at large of an additional representative to Congress, the Memphis *Post* says:

"In 1860 Tennessee had a population of 834,082 free persons, and of 275,719 slaves. Three-fifths of the slaves give 165,431 to be added to the 834,082 free, giving as a basis of representation 999,513. This, according to the assignment of one representation to every 127,000 population, gave Tennessee seven Representatives, and left 110,503 toward the eighth, and, being more than one-half required according to the rule, secured the eighth. There being no longer any slaves in the States, all the persons enumerated in the census of 1866, counted as free, would add to the number thus entitled to representation the two-fifths of the slave population excluded from the count. These two-fifths were 110,287. In other words, instead of a representation based on a population of 999,503 persons, we are entitled to a representation based on the entire population of 1860, which was 1,109,801, or 33,199 less than the full number requiring nine Representatives, and 93,801 more than the number entitled to eight, and was sufficient at the time of reassignment to secure us an additional Representative, who, without a redistricting of the State, could be chosen in an election at large."

The Election in Maryland.

Complete returns of the vote for Governor in Maryland have been received. Nearly all are official. The aggregate: For Bowie, Democratic Conservative, 63,602; for Bond, Republican, 21,890; Bowie's majority, 41,712. The total vote of the State for the new constitution was 68,842, and now for Governor it is 85,492, showing an increase of 16,650. The majority for the new constitution was 24,124. In 1860 the whole vote of the State for President was 92,142, and in 1864 it was 72,892. The vote cast for Governor at the late election is only 6,650 short of the heavy vote in 1860. More than this number of registered voters in Baltimore City alone neglected to exercise the right of suffrage at the late election.

Platform of the New-Hampshire Democracy.

The resolutions adopted by the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention at Concord on the 14th are as follows:

Resolved, That it has ever been a cardinal doctrine of the Democracy of New-Hampshire that fidelity to the Union and to the Constitution by which that Union was created is the paramount and indispensable duty of every citizen; that we have been true to this conviction always, and we will never abate our zeal in their behalf until the Union shall be restored and the Constitution respected and obeyed as the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as confessed by its framers, wholly outside the Constitution, is a revolutionary usurpation, and that the attempt by Congress to establish the practical supremacy of the negro race, is a most atrocious crime against the principles of republican government and the civilization of the age, and deserves the severe and indignant denunciation of every true American citizen.

Resolved, That the bitter fruits of legislation outside of the Constitution are seen in the practical disruption of the Union, the demoralization of the public conscience, the stagnation of all legitimate business, the depreciation of the public credit, the enormous and still increasing burdens of taxation, and the grave apprehensions of business men and statesmen that still greater calamities are impending over the country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal taxation of all the property of the State and nation so far as that result can be attained without a violation of the national faith, and with a scrupulous regard to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the practical effects of rigid sumptuary laws at all times and in all places have been to embarrass and abridge the liberty which belongs to American citizens—to generate a disregard for law among both officers and people, and to change the form without lessening the extent of the evils they seek to remedy, and that the late decisive verdict of Massachusetts against such legislation is in harmony with our own convictions, and suggests the impolicy of similar legislation here.

Resolved, That we extend our hearty congratulations to our brethren of the centre and the West for the signal victories they have achieved in behalf of the Constitution and the Union; and that we cordially invite all conservative men of New-Hampshire, without regard to past political designations to unite with us in an honest and earnest effort to emulate these noble examples to achieve a victory not in the interest of any party, but in the name and behalf of a common country.

A Man Buried in a Well for Twenty-three Hours.

From the Binghamton Republican, Nov. 12.

The well of Mr. Calvin Shepard, of this city, having caved in near the bottom, he engaged a colored man named Geo. Jourdan to repair it. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Jourdan was engaged at his work, he loosened a stone which, it seems, held up the wall on the east side of the well, which at once commenced caving in from the bottom. Seeing his danger, Jourdan jumped astride of the bucket and shouted to the men above to haul him up. They commenced working with a will, but before they had raised the bucket many feet the wall and dirt from above fell upon the colored man, burying him to the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. Men at once commenced work to remove the earth and stones, but not much headway was made until after dark, when Mr. Orrin Gleason, a well-digger, with curbing and two or three assistants to relieve him, made their appearance. The work was slow, but toward midnight they arrived at a point where they could hear Jourdan's voice calling for help. He was asked if he was hurt, to which he replied that he was all right, but dreadfully tired of holding up so much dirt. He was told to keep up good spirits and they would soon have him out; but the work was very slow, only one man at a time being able to dig in the narrow space. Thus the labor went slowly on through the entire night, Jourdan begging the man to work hard and relieve him from his terrible position. Soon after 7 o'clock this morning Mr. Gleason had got down so that the head of the man could be seen, and in his anxiety to remove the earth had neglected to stay the sides of the well with his curbing, when a fresh quantity of dirt caved in to the depth of two or three feet. This mishap seemed to discourage all parties, especially the men who had worked so hard through the fourteen long hours of the night; and completely exhausted, they left the unfortunate man in this condition and went home to rest. At once another call was made for a bold man to volunteer his services. The circumstances coming to the ears of Mr. Alf. Negus, a carpenter, he at once went to the spot and the first work he did was to make a hole to Jourdan's head and fit a box above it, resting the box upon the earth near his shoulders, so that he could have air. Next he stay-lathed the curbing already put in and added to it several lengths, then began digging in a systematic manner, as though he had done nothing but rescue men from peril all his life. Soon the earth began to settle before his well-directed efforts, the negro's head appeared, then his hands which he had thrown up to protect his face and eyes, when the dirt and stones began to fall, next his shoulders, until finally at about 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, after 23¾ hours' burial, Mr. Jourdan was restored to the upper world a saved man. He was somewhat benumbed, but with the aid of two men he walkedinto the house, where medical aid was at hand.

Tumultuous Scene in a Montreal Theatre—The Performers Driven from the Stage.

From the Montreal Telegraph, Nov. 13.

Last night the notorious and barn-like theatre was the scene of as lively a row as could well be got up in such small space. A French company advertised with the pretensions of a troupe from a first-class theatre in New-York, and last night the house was crammed from the family circle to the pit—the latter being particularly crowded—to witness the performance of a beautiful French drama as the opening piece. The curtain rose and the performance went on. A very ugly female acted in a still more ugly manner, and a very young man attempted to act the part of an old man, with an immense quantity of flour on his head and smeared over his face. To crown all, another actress made her appearance, rattled off a few words in bad French and seemed to have but the one desire to get off the stage as quickly as possible. The drop scene fell amid a chilling silence, and the second act began by the audience gradually realizing that they had been completely "sold." A "hiss" was quickly followed by others, and yells and hisses were then given with might and main. The performers looked terrified, but still went on; but the crowning act was accomplished. An actress fell on her knees and in execrable French, cried out to the young man with the flour on his head. The audience were furious. Yells and hoots rent the air. Bouquets made from the shockingly printed programmes were thrown by dozens at the players. This was quickly followed by a lobster thrown in the same direction, and cabbages, pieces of sticks and cloth were vigorously thrown at the stage. The performers in a terrified manner flew from the stage, and amid a storm of yells, imprecations and hisses, the drop fell. A man attempted to apologize for the acting but was glad to retire. The whole pit then indulged in a free fight, while from the family circle two or three seats were torn up and came crashing on the stage. The house was in an uproar, and the ladies were quickly leaving in terror for their safety. The pit then sang a song and indulged in another free fight. At length the green curtain fell and such a storm arose as would be hard to describe. It was well the performers did not make their appearance again, for the rage of the audience was thirsting for a victim, and the first that came would surely have been first served. At last the house was cleared and the stage was left ornamented with the lobster, cabbages, sticks and broken seats thrown on it. There seemed to be a general impression that another performance would not be attempted, and if the manager has any regard for the heads of his troupe he will not permit it. He will not forget in a hurry the reception he met with last night.

Seizures by Revenue Officers in Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 13.

The most extensive of the numerous distillery seizures made of late took place yesterday forenoon, under the direction of Gen. Mann, United States Revenue Assessor. The establishment referred to, and of which possession was taken, was that of Furlong, Guptel & Co., situated on the North branch, near Ward's rolling mills. It is the special ground of the arrest that they have been accustomed to sell large quantities of highwines, without paying the Government tax. The distillery is licensed and bonded by the Government, and is under the charge of Dr. W. O. Osgood, as Government storekeeper. Messrs. Furlong, Guptel & Co. are one of the two or three largest distillery firms in the city, employing a capital of from $150,000 to $200,000. The firm consists of four persons—John P. Furlong, Daniel W. Guptel, Andrew Masterson and George Clarkson—all of whom were arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged as above stated. The prosecution not being ready to proceed, the case was continued for further examination. Bail was required of each in the sum of $5,000, which was furnished. Gen. Mann also seized yesterday a canal-boat load of highwines, from the interior of the State. The particulars of this case have not yet transpired. Among the seizures made last week, which have not yet been made public, was that of the brewery of Shrickel & Weber, on North State-street, near Huck's brewery. The case has not yet been examined.

Horrible Murder by a Negro at Chattanooga.

From the Memphis Post, Nov. 12.

A German, named Adolf Deutch, a jeweler, doing business at Chattanooga, was found horribly murdered on the morning of the 6th, a few miles from that city. The jewelry store of Henry Deutch, brother of the deceased, was robbed a few weeks since of watches and other property. Two negro boys, named Joe Johnson and Andy Williams, were charged with the theft, arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment in the Chattanooga jail. Williams, during his confinement, proposed to the jailor, that if allowed to go with Deutch to a point in the direction of Byrd's Mill, he would show him where the watches were secreted. The matter was communicated to Henry Deutch, and it was agreed that his brother Adolf should go with the negro to the point indicated. The person in charge of the negro allowed him to leave without any other guard than Deutch, simply charging him to obey the latter in all things.

They left the city on Tuesday morning of last week, together. Thursday morning the body of Deutch was found by the roadside, the skull having been broken by a wagon-standard. It is supposed that while Deutch was stooping to dig for the watches, the negro struck him with a club upon the head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The negro was traced to the Chickamauga swamps, and at last accounts a force of citizens and police were in chase of him, with a prospect of being successful in his capture. Deutch was a mason, thirty years old, a native of Bavaria, and had been in this country eight years.

Singular Accidents to Two Clergymen.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 14.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the Christian Church at East Durham, started to fill an appointment at the Union Church in Madusa on the same evening, when his horse became frightened by the breaking of the forward axletree of his wagon, and ran away. Mr. Brown escaped with slight injuries, but will lose his horse undoubtedly, as the circle of the wagon, coming in contact with the gambol joints, completely severed the chords. Mr. Brown, after the accident, being unable to fill the appointment, requested Mr. Andrew Hagadorn (a near neighbor) to go down to Mr. Defrait's and get Rev. Mr. Crosby to fill the appointment, a gentleman some sixty years of age, who had for the last twenty-five years resided in the West, but was formerly from this place. The two gentlemen had not proceeded more than a mile on their way when Mr. Hagadorn's team became unmanageable and ran away, throwing Mr. Crosby from the wagon and fracturing two of his ribs. He was taken back to Mr. Defrait's, where he will be comfortably cared for, and at present is doing well.

The Explosion in Chicago—Coroner's Verdict.

The Coroner's Jury which held an inquest upon the body of the engineer who was killed by the boiler explosion at Marple's Mills, in Chicago, on Sunday, returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that James Connell came to his death by the explosion of a boiler at Marple's Mill, on Canal-street, on the morning of the 10th of November, 1867, and we do find that said explosion was caused by deficiency of water in said boiler; and we do further believe that said boiler was not of sufficient capacity to support the requisite power, and that the boiler was weakened by continually forcing it to perform the necessary work."

Murder Trial in Illinois.—The second trial of Mrs. Adaline Goddard for killing Miss Mary Ann Cole, about one year since, took place at Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., last week, and she was acquitted. Her former trial took place in Carroll County, and resulted in her conviction of manslaughter. The case was one of revolting cruelty, and much surprise and indignation is expressed at the verdict. The facts in the case made public at the trial were that during a fight between two families residing in the same house, Miss Cole, who had a club in her hand but was not using it, was rushed upon by Mrs. Goddard, who had a butcher knife, and stabbed to the heart.—*Chicago Tribune, Nov.* 13.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Conference proposed by the Emperor Napoleon meets with serious difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference whatever in his behalf, and the Powers which have been invited to participate are divided on the question of the necessity for a conference. It is averred that Spain is the only nation that supports the Temporal Power.

Late dispatches from Athens state that since the failure of the Turco-Cretan mission, hostilities have been resumed in Candia.

It is thought that the death-sentence passed upon most of the Fenian convicts will be commuted. Allen, however, whose offence presented the fewest claims for mercy, will probably suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Nov. 23. In Dublin, Friday evening, the prisoner Costello was found guilty, and yesterday Warren and Halpin were sentenced each to fifteen years, and Costello to twelve years' imprisonment.

Reports were current in London, yesterday, that the United States Government is to pay eleven and a-half millions dollars for the Danish West India Islands, St. Thomas, St. Johns and Santa Cruz, subject to a claim of France on the last named, and seven millions and a-half for St. Thomas and St. Johns.

A very brilliant meteoric shower was witnessed throughout France on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th instant.

An American invention for instantaneously lowering and detaching small boats from the side of a vessel when under full headway, has been adopted by the French navy, after trial by the French fleet at Toulon.

GENERAL.

Weston, the pedestrian, left Buffalo at 12 o'clock on Friday night to make his third attempt to walk 100 miles in 24 hours. At noon yesterday he had reached Erie, Penn., having accomplished fifty-eight miles in thirteen hours and ten minutes. He said he was not in the least fatigued, and at 12:30 resumed his walk, expecting to reach Ashtabula, Ohio, the end of the hundred miles, ahead of time. There is much interest felt throughout the country in regard to this walking match, and thousands of dollars have been wagered. Weston is lionized in every town or city through which he passes. Weston arrived at Conneaut, Ohio, at 8:30 o'clock, where he abandoned the attempt to make the 100 miles, his feet being so badly swollen as to prevent his proceeding further last night.

The Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia has given notice that under the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature, assessing a tax of three mills per dollar on the assessed value of each share of National Bank stock, he is now ready to receive the same. The stock of the National Banks in the city is assessed at $22,197,824 25, and the three-mill tax will produce $66,593 46. The act of Assembly gives the banks a right to commute, whenever they choose, by assuming to pay one per cent. on the par value of the stock.

In the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge Allison refused to grant the injunction against the Directors of Girard College asked for by Richard S. Smith. Mr. Smith had been removed from the Presidency of the College, and Wm. H. Allen appointed in his stead. Suit was brought to set aside the action of the Directors. The decision establishes the point that the Directors have supreme control in this matter, and that there is nothing in the will of Mr. Girard that forbids the removal of officers and agents of the College at the pleasure of the Trustees of the Charity.

Idaho papers of the 9th inst. report that some Indians visited Camp McDowell, professing friendship, and part of them subsequently left, the remainder continuing at the camp. It was ascertained that the intentions of the Indians were hostile, and a party of soldiers pursued and killed those who had left, and it was reported that the remainder were to be executed. It is reported that Mrs. Denville, who was captured by Indians, has not been killed as was reported, but is still alive and a prisoner.

It appears, by the new catalogue of Yale College for 1867-68, that the whole number of Academic students is 505, divided as follows: Seniors, 107; Juniors, 128; Sophomores, 132; Freshmen, 138. Of professional students there are 194, as follows: In theology 32, in law 16, in medicine 24, in philosophy and the arts 122—making the total number of students 699. Commencement next Summer being appointed a week later than usual, the Spring vacation will be three weeks instead of two.

Judge Erskine, of the United States District Court, in a case brought before him in Savannah on the 8th inst., gave a decision holding that interest continued to run, during the late war, upon claims held respectively by the citizens of different sections of the country against each other, the war not being of such a character as to make them alien enemies, and bring such claims within the rule of law regulating claims held by alien enemies.

A few nights since burglars broke into the bank of Lodge, Zipphernick & Co., of New-Lisbon, Ohio, and entered the vault, from which they took about $6,000. The money did not belong to the bank, but to private parties, who had it there on deposit. The burglars are supposed to be the same who blew open a safe in Columbiana, ten miles distant, the night before.

The fire at Fort Valley, Ga., on the morning of the 1st inst., originated in the accidental dropping of fire into some loose cotton, and before it could be arrested ten large buildings, filled with heavy stocks of goods, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $48,000, upon which there was an insurance of $17,000.

A man named Gregory, a photographer in Cleveland, was found dead in his room yesterday morning with his throat cut. Beside him lay dead a young girl, who had been shot. It is supposed that Gregory killed the girl and then himself, in consequence of domestic troubles.

Hon. S. J. Hay, District Judge for Barnwell District, S. C., has recently, following the example of Judge Aldrich, declined to carry into effect the military orders in relation to the formation of juries, and in so doing delivered a long address to the members of the bar in attendance upon the Court.

Beauregard returned to New-Orleans on the 7th inst. from his Northern tour, and will resume at once his chair as President of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. Jeff. Thompson has also returned, looking cheerful and happy.

Gen. Mower has issued an order removing Norbert Louque, President of the Police Jury in the Parish of St. John Baptist, La., for "being an impediment to reconstruction under the laws of Congress."

LOCAL.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a light one. The charges were: Of petty larceny, 17; of assault and battery, 10; of cruelty to animals, 5; of violation of the Health Law, 2; of illegal voting, 2; of picking pockets, 2, and one of aiding a prisoner to escape from Blackwell's Island.

Yesterday morning the keeper of a lager-beer saloon in the Bowery, named John Streiger, was shot in the side by an unknown ruffian who wished to force an entrance into the saloon. The *ante-mortem* statement of the affair has been taken by Coroner Gover.

The Supreme Court, Judge Ingraham presiding, has granted a decree of divorce in the action entitled John Reynolds *vs.* Catharine Reynolds. The custody of the infant child is awarded to the plaintiff.

The New British Minister.

The replacement of Sir Frederick Bruce as British Minister at Washington was naturally the subject of a good deal of discussion in the British Press, and the appointment of Mr. Thornton has been criticised rather severely by certain London journals. The *Times*, for instance, asks who Mr. Thornton is, and suggests that a personage of exalted social rank would have been more acceptable here, as indicating the sense felt by England of the vast importance of the post; and the suggestion seems to have met with a good deal of favor. A captious reader might be disposed to compare the proposal to that of an American who, wishing to tender a delicate compliment to a European creditor, offered to pay him in greenbacks instead of gold, on the ground that the former were a national institution. But not only in this case, but in the general tone of the discussions on the subject, we are willing to recognize an earnest desire that the new Minister should not only be capable of satisfactorily fulfilling his arduous duties, both diplomatic and social, but one whose actual appointment might be regarded here as a mark of signal good will.

Now, however, the appointment of Mr. Thornton appears to be an accomplished fact, and nothing remains but that he should have a fair field. Discussions on the other side of the water as to whether a better man, or a man of a different type, could not have been found, are only invidious, and tend to weaken Mr. Thornton's influence. Any discussion here, on the other hand, is simply useless and prejudicial to the new Minister. We must, for the present, accept the fact that Lord Derby's Government have unhesitatingly bestowed the appointment upon a gentleman of long experience and meritorious services in the lower walks of diplomacy, and we may feel sure that Lord Stanley, whose voice would naturally be the most influential in the matter, is not the man to act recklessly or without due consideration. Lord Derby knows full well that nothing could so surely or so swiftly bring about the fall of his Government as any mismanagement in the conduct of the relations between the two countries. Mr. Thornton has never been a political partisan, and no one has suggested even that his appointment is open to the charge of being a job. It is absurd to suppose that any Government in England could afford to trifle with such a matter. We must honestly believe that in the view of a Government containing several of England's most eminent statesmen—as well as her most successful one—the best man at their disposal has been chosen, and we must accept him in that light.

It is only fair to consider the difficulties which may have operated in restricting the British Government in their choice, as well as the weight of the objections actually urged against Mr. Thornton's appointment. Whatever his services in minor capacities may have been, they are of course of a character better known to the British Foreign Office than to the public; and for a post of such importance, requiring such rare tact and such delicate diplomacy, he must be termed comparatively an untried man. But it must be borne in mind that the etiquette of European diplomacy, which it would be very difficult for England to break through, renders it impossible for her to treat the appointment as a promotion to many of her most tried and valued servants, who have attained ambassadorial rank at European capitals. Through the same absurd technical difficulties, the salary of the Ministry at Washington is fixed at an amount which would render its acceptance a serious pecuniary loss to diplomatists, who, after long service in the lower branches of the profession, have attained the lucrative prize of an embassy.

It may be said that these restrictions should have been broken through, but the exceptional position of the present Government in England should be recollected. Marvelous as their successes have been and likely as they seem at present to retain power, they are still on their trial, with a nominal adverse majority in the House of Commons. Any alteration they made in the system would be immediately denounced as a reckless innovation by their angry opponents, and any appointment so made as a flagrant job. There are distinguished men in the Tory ranks, in both branches of the Legislature, to whom the post might have been given with credit to the Government and advantage to the country, but the Tories know that they have struggles looming in the future, in which all the talent and weight they can command in debate will be wanted, and there are few men in England worth much for such a post who are not in political life. Lord Stanley could scarcely work together with a Minister who had been an opponent, fresh from the heat of political strife, even if he could have appointed such a one. It seems clear, then, that the British Government, amid conflicting difficulties, chose to adhere to prescribed routine, and appointed a man who was certainly one of the most tried and meritorious of their diplomatic servants. Whether he will rise to the more arduous duties of his new sphere is, of course, a question for the future. But he comes here trusted and honored by a Ministry whose credit and reputation in their own country will be largely affected by the measure of success with which he discharges those duties, and that is at least a *prima facie* reason for receiving him as a man likely to prove worthy of his high position and for abstaining from speculations as to whether a better could not have been found.

With regard to the wish expressed in England that the new Minister should have been a man of rank and title, Americans will, generally speaking, accept it as a compliment. British Peers are prophets that certainly have honor in their own country, and if Americans do look upon them as just as much lower than the angels as anybody else, the intention of England in appointing a man whom she herself delighted to honor would have been appreciated. The *Saturday Review*, in an article on the subject disfigured by much of the pert ignorance and juvenile assumption which often characterize its pages, was correct in pointing out that the mere absence of an hereditary title in an Englishman was no proof whatever that he lacked any of the social graces supposed to be shown in their perfection by the aristocracy. For one peer there are fifty men in England of just the same class of education, habits and training of life, and possessing as much social consideration.

Mr. Thornton bears the reputation, we believe, at the Courts to which he has been accredited, of possessing every social requisite for diplomatic efficiency. He bears an hereditary title in the aristocracy of Portugal, and has already received a mark of honor from his Sovereign in the shape of one of the lower grades of the Order of the Bath. Successful diplomacy is a sure road to the highest honors in England, and rank and title awarded to Mr. Thornton at some future time for good service to his country in conducting its relations with us, and in bringing the two nations more closely together, would be a better compliment to the United States than the original appointment of any man unfit for the post, however high his nominal rank. We trust that Mr. Thornton *will* do such good service, and we see no just reason for doubting it.

The Christian Conventions.

During the past week two very important religious convocations have been held in this City—that of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State, and that of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese.

It cannot have escaped the attention of the public that the attitude assumed by the former organization during the last two or three years has been such as to entitle it to the respect and support of all well-meaning persons, whether inside or outside of the pale of the various ecclesiastical bodies. As a Christian association, having for its object the purest and most laudable of purposes—the intellectual, moral and religious improvement of young men—its work cannot be too warmly commended. In its earlier history it was subject to some of the adverse influences which invariably are brought to bear upon every good movement; but it struggled bravely against them, and has survived them all. There were not wanting, also, within its own ranks, those who, whether intentionally or not, were quite as likely to breed and nurse discord, as to promote the cause of true religion; but the Association was too noble in its aim to succumb to these adverse influences.

No better proof of its growth in vigor and usefulness could be found than in the remarkably successful and harmonious Convention which has just closed its labors. Questions were there discussed which have an immediate practical bearing upon the welfare of the Christian Church, not only in this City and State, but also throughout the land. During two days one of our most capacious churches was filled with ministers and laymen of every evangelical denomination, each of whom was thoroughly alive to the importance of the matters under consideration. This was a spectacle in the midst of this busy commercial emporium which could not be observed slightingly. It was no dry, insipid business meeting, but an earnest interchange of thought upon what was best to be done to forward a work for the success of which every member was profoundly anxious. All the subjects under discussion were interesting, and the free and thorough discussion they received cannot fail to prove of beneficial result. They were as follows:

> The unreached masses in our cities and larger towns; what more effective agencies can be employed to lead them to Christ?
>
> What means more direct than those now in use can be employed to reach with the gospel people in sparsely-settled neighborhoods?
>
> Lay preaching; is it desirable, what should be its character, and how rendered most productive of good?
>
> How can mission stations and churches in larger towns and cities be best developed into self-sustaining organizations?
>
> Cottage and district prayer meetings; how best established and conducted?
>
> Church, prayer and conference meetings; how made most interesting and profitable?
>
> Sabbath-school literature; what should be its character, and what is the duty of Christian people in regard to it?
>
> The special work of Young Men's Christian Associations; how can the Churches best aid them in it, and how can they render the best service to the Church?
>
> How can direct personal Christian effort be made universal and characteristic in the whole Church of Christ?
>
> What are the obstacles in the way of a revival of religion?
>
> How can woman's talent be best employed in our Churches?
>
> How can the influence of Christian homes be increased?
>
> Why do so many Churches fail to reach the poor?

It was an encouraging feature to observe, in the waning hours of the Convention, the venerable Dr. Spring, standing in the midst of these "young men," as he himself said, "a withered leaf about to be cast aside," and commending the future interests of religion to their care and keeping, while admonishing the Church to pray for those who were now rising into the Christian ministry; to find also the revered Dr. Adams fervently claiming kinship between the Church and the Young Men's Christian Associations, and asserting that Christian men were the Church, and were not merely belonging to it. There were also merchants, judges, lawyers, clerks and young men generally on the floor, from time to time, each occupying his five minutes and making the most of them. Not a moment was wasted during the entire two days. The interest was never allowed to flag, every hour bringing its fresh topic for discussion.

The success of this Convention was so marked that it is now proposed to hold a similar meeting in every county in the State. Such assemblages will certainly invigorate the Churches and multiply the workers who are needed in the Christian field. One thing is sure, that from these and kindred conventions will emanate a power, the effect of which will be to diminish the dogmatic style of pulpit ministrations, and bring about a more practical and liberal method of preaching—a nearer avenue to the public heart. During the present year Young Men's Christian Association Conventions have been held in Montreal, in Indiana, in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, in Washington and in Syracuse, besides that which has just met in this City. The welfare of young men is the cause commended to young men by these organizations, and it is gratifying to perceive as the grand result of these efforts that the future is full of promise of giving to us a generation of young men, the purity and consistency of whose lives shall invest society with a higher estimate of what constitutes dignity, worth and usefulness.

The most important result of the deliberations of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention was the forming of two new dioceses,—one on Long Island, and another in the northern portion of the State. The report of the Committee of Fifteen, favoring the division was adopted without debate, showing that the members had given the matter mature consideration and arrived at a definite conclusion before coming together as body. The effect of the division will be to materially lessen the heavy labors of Bishop Potter, although it is not doubted that he will find sufficient work in the remaining limits of his diocese to fully engage his pastoral attention. The harmony which characterized the entire proceedings of the Convention justly merited the words of approbation which the Bishop expressed in his closing address. According to the reports of the several Committees the affairs of the diocese are in a promising, if not extremely prosperous, condition, and no doubt need be entertained of the useful course which the present administration pursues.

Mechanism and Morals in the Politics of Europe.

A contemporary, in commenting on the recent claims of the *Advocate of Peace* that the "peace cause" had made progress within a year, rather cynically suggests that if this be so, it has been not by pacific but by warlike means. "The true balance of power in Europe," it adds, "is the possession by all the great nations of about an equal quantity of destructive weapons." It must be admitted that, by an odd paradox, war agents have become the best peace agents. If King William was sincere in his declaration to the North German Parliament on Friday that "preservation of peace in Europe was now certain," we may know that the happy assurance was based on a labored estimate of what material forces could be counted on to preserve it.

The question, indeed, has come to be, not only or chiefly what political notions are prevalent, and what moral causes may lead to war, but what physical force can be counted on to check or control it. Garibaldi's failure is a fresh example of the impotence of a mere popular enthusiasm or reformatory ideas to contend with the mechanical appliances at the call of established and powerful dynasties. A recent author, referring to the preceding contest between Prussia and Austria for the leadership of Germany says: "War grows to be each day an exacting science. A nation, arming itself with a needle-gun, confidently rushes in upon its neighbor, twice as strong in numbers and resources, and, at a thought, brings the great rival's knee to the dust."

Take the influence of steam transportation on modern war. The Crimean war showed how revolutionary an agent it was. The war in Italy, which soon followed, brought out the lesson in its full significance. The Schleswig-Holstein war again directed attention upon railroads, by showing the magic speed with which supplies could be conveyed to a camp from a far distant base. Then came the Prusso-Austrian war, completing the commentary for Europe. Here in America the same thing was taught for four years on a far more marvelous scale. Such were the movements by the railroad of the Ninth Corps, under Gen. Burnside, from Central Kentucky to Vicksburgh; the transfer of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Corps, under Hooker, from Washington to Chattanooga; of the Twenty-third Corps from Eastport, on the Tennessee, to Washington. This last marvelous feat Mr. Stanton declared to be "without parallel in military history." The distance traveled was 1,400 miles, the troops moved were 20,000 strong, besides a thousand animals and a full artillery train. It was accomplished at Midwinter, with rivers and roads blocked by ice, in an average time of eleven days for each subdivision.

When we turn to arms, ammunition and armor, the revolutionary agency of modern mechanism is still more apparent. Every nation in Christendom has now its breech-loading rifle for infantry, carbine for cavalry, cannon for artillery. While Prussia arms herself with Krupp's breech-loading solid steel cannon built at Essen, Napoleon secretly prepares a novel piece of field artillery, the like of which, for destructive power, is claimed never to have been seen. The introduction of horizontal shell-firing sounded the knell of wooden ships. The invention of the monitor iron-clad marked a grand era in naval warfare. The 15-inch shot which annihilated the Shoeburyness target, the other day, neutralized the weaker vessels, at least, of the armored navy of Great Britain. Her adoption of the American turret-ships makes Russia the mistress of the Baltic. The new 15-inch gunboat will, on the other hand, give Sweden the control of the western Baltic shore.

War and peace, and with them politics and diplomacy, thus obey the behests of science, as well as those of morals. The needle gun won the Austro-Prussian war. But for the monitor at Hampton Roads, our navy might have been put at the mercy of a few Confederate iron-clads. Railroads won the Italian war. The new Napoleonic field-piece bids fair, if it be not over-rated, to win the next war in Central Europe. And as for Sweden and Russia, it has been wisely said, "possibly some day a fleet of these light-draught 15-inch gunboats, manœuvred solely by their sinewy arms, may be the means of enabling the brave Scandinavians to defend their coast and preserve their national independence."

Strictly speaking, supreme selfishness is the essence of modern diplomacy in international affairs, and hence conscience plays little or no part in that art, except so far as it may have a retroactive effect on the nation, for whose interests the Statesman acts. There is, accordingly, very seldom a moral standard, in the highest sense of that word, in the conduct of nations. No, the injury which a nation has power to inflict, as compared with that which it is likely to receive, is often the "moral" standard which governs the dealings of one nation with another. That civilization, that morality, that even Christianity has had only a subordinate influence in modifying this law of supreme egotism, in international affairs, may be seen in the European history of the past ten or twenty years.

Ethics, no doubt, regulates the relations between parents and children, between citizens, and, in general, between man and man the world over. But ethics does not ordinarily have free scope in national or international questions. In these, when the crisis comes out, the problem is worked out, not by laws of casuistry, but in accord with the preponderance of power. Denmark and Crete and India, are witnesses of the atrocities that can be committed by the stronger nation in our nineteenth age. Ethics may rule men; mechanics generally rules States.

To show how mechanical contrivances could settle any national difficulty now undetermined, let us make a single supposition: Suppose the Garibaldians, now endeavoring to dispossess the Pope of Rome, had been equipped with a weapon which would enable each man of them to kill ten of the Papal zouaves—other things being equal—while but one of their own forces perished, it is clear that what is now the oldest Government on the face of the earth would go down; and no theology or authority, no soundness of antiquity or reverence for historic record, would withstand a cunning contrivance of iron and steel. Or, had Italy undertaken the cause of the insurgents, and been armed as we have supposed, France could not have interfered with any hope of success—and hence would not have interfered at all.

The moral power of ideas is great. But for the discussion of an immediate material question at any given moment, morals may be inadequate. Should we keep this oftener in mind, people would not be so often astonished and discouraged by the failure of what they had believed to be a cause self-sufficient in its character to its own vindication. We shall always be wisest, too, in undertaking to prophesy peace or war for Europe (as there is great disposition now-a-days to do) to see how the material as well as the moral question stands. If conquest be easy, conquest will often be made when there is no reason for it, founded in law or in civilization.

The Canvass for Mayor.

The *Tribune* shows a good deal of adroitness in its mode of advocating Fernando Wood's election as Mayor. It says:

> "Fernando Wood is a very untrustworthy man. When he was Mayor before he abandoned the roughs that elected him, and *made the most energetic Reform Mayor the City ever had.* It is a long time now since he has resorted to the dodge of honesty—so long that those who shall vote for him in the hope that he will play the scoundrel may awake too late to the fact that *they have voted for the wrong man.* Hoffman may be relied on as the tool of the Ring, but for aught that Democrats know *Wood may enact the rôle again of a first-class Reform Mayor.*"

The *Tribune*, in thus holding out the promise that Wood is to be a "first-class Reform Mayor," is misleading its readers quite as outrageously as when it pretends that the Republican candidate can be elected. The real object of the latter pretence is revealed by the former.

The *Tribune* is mistaken in saying that the Democratic "rings" elected Hoffman. They did their part undoubtedly: but Hoffman never would have been elected but for the *Tribune's* opposition to Marshal O. Roberts, the Republican candidate, and its zealous advocacy of Hecker, whose Copperhead record was almost as bad as Wood's, and whose chance of success was just about as good as Darling's is now. The *Tribune* supports Republican candidates when they can't possibly be elected, and opposes them when they can.

The Board of Health and Street Incumbrances.

At the last session of our State Legislature a bill was passed incorporating what is known as the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, which is authorized to erect booths and stands upon the streets and sidewalks of the City for the purposes of its business, the ostensible object of the project being to afford employment to honorably discharged volunteer soldiers who served from the State of New-York in the late civil war. The Metropolitan Board of Health is charged by the same act with the duty of determining the number, size and location of such booths, the consent of the owners or lessees of adjacent premises, in every instance, being required before a permit is to be granted.

The popular objection to this proposed wholesale obstruction of the public streets was exhibited in the almost innumerable line of protests filed with the Board by real estate owners and householders. One of the parties referred to denounced the whole scheme as one of personal aggrandizement to interested individuals, and not intended really for the benefit of the deserving ex-soldiers of the Republic. However this may be, one thing is certain, that if this plan shall be consummated, important public interests must be sacrificed to its demands. Of course, no one will presume for an instant that the owners or lessees of private dwelling-houses will consent to the erection of these stands before their premises, and surely the business thoroughfares of the Metropolis are already sufficiently overcrowded to forbid the addition of such incumbrances in those localities. It would, therefore, seem that the voice of the people against this project will render it wholly impracticable, and compel its friends and supporters to abandon the attempt to plant these nuisances in our streets. At the last meeting of the Board of Health its counsel gave it as his opinion, (and in this he is abundantly sustained by our State laws,) that the Board has the power to remove the stands that already obstruct and disfigure our sidewalks and streets, and it is probable that such action will be taken in the premises by the Health Commissioners as the necessities of the case may warrant.

A Severe Penalty.

The dread of punishment similar to that which was administered by Judge Russel on Friday to the two thieves who represented themselves as Internal Revenue officers, will doubtless prevent the further practise of a very clever *ruse* which for months past has been attended with fair success on the part of certain sharp rogues who live by their wits. The habit of these fellows has been to show some sort of a badge to any luckless carman whom they found with a load of whisky in his possession and seize the property in the name of the Internal Revenue Department. It was easy enough to do this, and march the carman off in one direction while a confederate drove off with the whisky in another—the prisoner being released upon some pretence after sufficient time had been given to make away with the plunder. Two of these ingenious scamps were finally caught, and the full punishment allowed by the law—*five years* in the State Prison—was awarded them. They richly deserved the penalty.

The Trinity Church Property.

The Common Council, with an eye no doubt to the public good, have lately, with the assistance of the Corporation Counsel, been investigating the title to a portion of the property owned by Trinity Church. Their investigations have not proved very profitable. The Corporation Counsel, in a long and able opinion on the subject, has effectually extinguished any hopes the Common Council may have had of disturbing the church's title, and getting the property into their own possession. Trinity, it appears, has held the property in fee since 1705, and consequently all adverse claims to it are now barred by the statute of limitation. There is still, however, another portion of the property owned by the church, known as the "Anneke Jans estate," to which a number of foolish people, urged on probably by needy lawyers, are about to lay claim. They would do well, before spending their money in lawyer's fees, to read the Corporation Counsel's opinion, which, though it does not refer to the estate in question, yet embraces nearly all the matters affecting the title to the disputed property.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Tribune* speaks of Bazaine, who has just been appointed to command the Third Corps of the Imperial Army, as "the infamous Bazaine, the most disgraced officer of the French army." That is *one* way to regard him; another, and a less hasty one, is to consider him as a thorough professional soldier—one who did not aspire to govern France in place of Napoleon, or to rule Mexico according to his personal notions of what was politic, but who carried out his orders—open or secret—to the letter, who asked for no reasons or theories, and who now receives a mark of confidence which, in itself, shows that to make *him* responsible for the intervention in Mexico, or for the conduct of the intervention in any but military details, is absurd. The youngest of the French Marshals, he is a bright example of what any man who carries a knapsack in the French service may become. He rose successively through all grades to the command of the advance division of Forey's expeditionary corps, the first to enter Mexico. Put in command of the city, one of his first acts was to grant permission for safe worship to a Protestant chapel—largely supported by Americans—pledging the bayonets of his Zouaves as a guarantee against the menaces of the bigoted priesthood. In all the previous seesaw of parties, Church and Anti-Church, this privilege had not been accorded. The affair at Puebla won him his *baton;* and it is said by some that the protracted siege of that place was a piece of pardonable *finesse* to make the difficulties seem greater, that the Marshalship might be made sure. His subsequent orders, indefensible as they certainly were, no doubt conformed to the letter or the spirit of secret instructions. They throw a cloud about him, but he is pretty sure to emerge from it, and other services may carry him higher up than ever in favor. His appointment to command at Nancy is significant enough that his reticence at least has been rewarded.

Alexandre Dumas must be enormously chagrined by the capture of Garibaldi. Always on the scent for sensations, he had one ready for Garibaldi's triumph. He had posted, it is said, a letter, addressed "To Garibaldi—*Rome.* To be left till called for." Unhappily for the old novelist's plans, if not opened "till called for," it is likely to be published only among the posthumous writings of Dumas. The Napoleon and the Menken sensations succeeded admirably; but that connected with the third great figure of the day has badly failed.

M. Fournier, who has lately exhumed from oblivion the copybook in which the first Napoleon wrote out the geography of the world, tells us that, singularly enough, it ends with the words, "Sainte Hélène, (petite ile)"—whereat the Emperor made a full stop. Gregorovius, in his *Wanderings in Corsica,* gives a similar fatalistic turn to this island. Three islands, he tells us, played an extraordinary part in the Emperor's destiny—Corsica, Elba and Saint Helena. And, to add point to his fatalism, he reminds us that Napoleon was himself alone in the world—"*unico nel mondo.*"

One of the greatest objections made to laying railways with steel instead of iron rails, has been the amount to which the compound interest on its increased cost would accumulate in the course of years; although under the hardest kind of wear steel rails have outlasted twenty-five times their weight of iron; and the very least computation of their durability is threefold that of iron. But even if their durability and consequent cheapness merely as rails, were no greater than iron, it has been established by a series of experiments in England, that the steel lines are less expensive also in the maintenance of railway, locomotive power, and wear of rolling stock. The mere resistance to rolling along a perfectly smooth rail would be equal for all speeds; but the actual resistance on the best roads vastly increases with speed. This is owing to the concussions produced by the undulatory yieldings of the rails, giving an uneven rolling-line, and at high rates of speed it actually absorbs the greater part of locomotive power, and makes a difference of fifteen per cent. in the operation of the roads. Steel rails, by their greater hardness, stiffness and strength, give a very much nearer approach to a plane and constantly level line. The inference is obvious.

The capture of Garibaldi and the dispersion of his followers have not lessened the interest with which the progress of the Roman question is watched in Europe; for everybody sees that the final solution is yet far in the background. The struggle between the Italians and the Papal Power is the culmination of a change that has been going on in Europe since the time of Luther's Reformation. For nearly three hundred years the spirit of the Catholic Clergy has been progressing in one direction—it has become Roman and denationalized. Italian priests are not Italians in their feeling; the French priesthood cares more for Rome than for France. Everywhere the Catholic clergy have separated themselves from their fellow-men, until they have become a distinct section of humanity; and as they will not surrender their distinctive principles, and the Italian people will not surrender theirs, the conflict against the Temporal Power must continue until the Pope shall cease to be a King, governing by means of a denationalized clergy.

The Catholic clergy in Austria are very loath to give up the education of the children, and have published a second address to the Emperor couched in the same terms as that on the Concordat. It claims "a right for the Church to have a position in national schools, so as not only to provide the people with a religious education, but also to take care that no tares should be sown with the wheat," and insists that "no one whose faith and conduct are not unimpeachable should be appointed a teacher, and that no book should be used in the schools that contains anything in opposition to eternal truth."

It is reported that the tradesmen of a certain town in England, who had been fined for having defective weights and measures, complained to the magistrates that their names had been made public through the Press, to the great detriment of their business. The obliging magistrates immediately gave directions that the dishonest tradesmen should not be exposed in this manner again!

Correction.

The letter from New-Orleans published in the Times of yesterday morning was *not* "from our own correspondent," as it was accidentally and erroneously marked. It was a private letter from a gentleman in business in New-Orleans to his friend in this City.

Sensible Views.

The Albany *Argus* holds the following temperate and sensible language concerning the State Constitutional Convention, which has resumed its sessions since the election:

> "One temptation is removed from the future deliberations of the Convention—the hope to take partisan advantage of the changes attendant upon the new Constitution. It would be difficult to say, in the present state of politics, to which would enure, a year hence, the benefits of proposed changes. To enlarge the Executive power, to strengthen the tenure of judicial office, to give representation to minorities, to concentrate official responsibility—problems which heretofore involved the increased patronage of one party at the expense of the other—are questions now divested of that consideration. *Let us make a good Government, and let the party that wins administer it with all its prerogatives.* That is fair; and it is all the fairer that the two competing parties start even; for we consider that the Democratic majority is balanced by the national ascendancy and resources of the Radicals, and that the result of the next election is an open question."

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

Facts of the Financial Condition—Necessity of More Currency—Greenbacks for Currency and Payments—Republican Prospects in the West.

The Beeches, Monday, Nov. 11, 1867.

The readers of the Times know probably that grave financiers thought me unsound on financial questions because I am no believer in the old theory of a gold standard, nor in McCulloch's Fort Wayne speech, nor in his reduction of the currency. I believe it is best to learn something as we go along, and not go about butting our heads against ancient rocks. A man is old only when he ceases to learn, and he will remain young while he is willing to learn a new science and sees in his dreams the Angel of Hope. *Vis inertia*—that quality which mathematicians call in to balance the forces of nature—is in the moral world a greater evil than the wildest radicalism, because when we cease to grow we must perish. Motion is the true conservatism of the moral as well as physical world. The facts move, and why shouldn't we? What is to hinder us?

Now, let us apply the facts to this matter of finance. I take the present state of facts to be thus:

1. That the immense increase of gold in the world has greatly increased prices, even if there were no paper money.

2. That, in this state of things, there is relatively a less important difference between gold and paper currencies.

3. That the American people increase 3.3 per cent. each year, and business increases at a greater ratio.

4. That, on this account, there ought to be an increase of currency continually going on, regardless of the kind.

5. That as prices are constantly rising by the increase of gold, that the volume of currency required in addition to the natural increase is also greatly increased.

6. That the preferred paper currency of the United States is greenbacks or Government notes.

7. That, in the face of these facts, the Secretary of the Treasury is, in fact, diminishing the active currency of the country, not four, but many millions (as we shall show) each month.

8. That this reduction is acting like a financial vice, compressing the money markets of the country, hindering the movement of the great crops, and delaying specie payments by increasing the demand for money, dissatisfying the people with the measures of Government, unnecessarily increasing the interest to be paid by the Government, and throwing away millions without a reason.

Now, I take this to be a fair statement of the general condition of financial affairs. I don't wonder people are dissatisfied when they look at the financial management of the Government. For all practical purposes, the Treasury Department is moving directly contrary to what any prudent man would do in his affairs. He wants to diminish his debt, of course, but, as it is large, he wants to save his credit as an efficient element in that reduction. He has given A, B and C notes which bear no interest, and they are glad to keep them, because they can use them. He owes X, Y and Z notes bearing high interest. In actual, every day experience, he will not pay A, B and C, but will pay X, Y and Z as fast as he can. The enlightened Secretary of the Treasury does exactly the contrary; he pays off notes that bear no interest, and rejoices in his extraordinary wisdom in giving notes that bear high interest for notes that bear no interest. So far for the sagacity of a Conservative Secretary of the Treasury!

But let us come down to what he is actually doing before our eyes. I doubt whether one in five hundred has actually looked at and examined the performances of the Secretary of the Treasury for the last two months. I cannot quote the exact figures, but the following is in round numbers the substance:

Reduction of greenbacks, September and October	$8,000,000
Reduction of compound interest notes	60,000,000

Now, compound interest notes were held by bankers, as cash, as something which at any moment could be realized upon. Now, the reduction of $60,000,000 of compounds was in reality a reduction, to a large part of that amount, of the money of commerce. Supposing, if you please, that it really reduced money to one-third the amount—then, with the greenbacks, we have in two months a reduction of thirty millions. Now, carry this process on during a year, and you see that the Treasury vice soon becomes excruciating. Now, let us compare this with the old state of things and you have something like the following result:

Average amount of money prior to the war	$250,000,000
Increase by increase of population twenty per cent	50,000,000
Increase by double prices	300,000,000
Increase by premium on gold	240,000,000
Currency apparently required	$840,000,000

Suppose, however, that the last item should be partially deducted. I do not see that we can, at present prices, carry on the business of the country comfortably with a currency materially less than $750,000,000. Seven hundred millions was the result of an estimate I privately made two years ago, and the course of events has singularly proved its accuracy. The Secretary of the Treasury has, however, actually reduced the whole volume of currency considerably below this, and proposes to pursue the same invariable course, the result of which is easy to see—disaster to commerce and disaster to the Republican Party if it supports him. The doctrines which Mr. McCulloch holds were entirely true in the days of Adam Smith, but like most people who move in the beaten paths of their creditors, he is unable to see that time and circumstances have materially modified them. The great change in the intrinsic value of gold; the vast increase of production in this country; the greater activities of commerce; the progress of the arts—all demand greater amounts of money; while, as civilization advances and the true principles of exchange are better understood, sudden and unreasonable demands for gold decrease, and exchanges, till the final settlement, are made mostly with paper. Hence, the hard money doctrines are gradually disappearing.

I propose now to have Congress take up this subject, and determine nearly as follows:

1. To prohibit the Secretary from reducing the amount of greenbacks, or from issuing any more gold bonds, unless at 5 per cent. interest. In other words, to prohibit him from paying notes without interest and issuing notes with high interest.

2. To pay the remaining compounds with greenbacks;—and the 7.30s also, at a rate not exceeding $100,000 per annum—the residue of the 7.30s to be paid in 10-40s, or simply inscribed as a debt, at the old rate, till they are gradually paid off in greenbacks.

3. To create a sinking fund of $100,000,000, and reduce the expenses of Government till that amount can be saved annually. The practical result of this operation would be simply this: To carry up the greenbacks to what they were in 1865, and paying remaining compounds, 7.30s &c., in certificates, 10-40s and sinking fund. By the 1st of July we should have a currency something like this:

Greenbacks	$450,000,000
National Bank Notes	300,000,000
Total	$750,000,000

And this is just about what we need. I am opposed to Mr. PENDLETON's scheme, which would result in a currency of $1,100,000,000, and disturb all the relations of the country. To return, however, to the same amount we had two years ago will not expand the currency too much, while it will relieve all the markets. I have this moment taken up a letter of THADDEUS STEVENS, in which he advises substantially the same course. But more than this must be done. We must reduce the taxes on some articles—such as cotton, whisky and manufactures—and to do that will reduce expenditures. After next May—the army and navy will bear a reduction of not less than one hundred millions. We are in no danger of what Mr. EWING calls Prætorian Guards and Janizaries; but we are in great danger from enormous and unnecessary expenditures. We must correct the evil. We must come down to Republican economy. I have just been reading a speech of Judge THURMAN—defeated candidate in Ohio—who will probably be the Democratic Senator. He makes great charges of taxes, debts, expenditures, &c. I observe, however, that he says the Democrats have not won the battle yet by a great ways. I should think not; and if the Republicans have any common sense, it will be several years before they do. The fact is, that of thirteen States in the West they have carried but one—Kentucky; but of that I shall speak hereafter. The prospects are fairer for the election of a Republican President than they have been at any former time.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Reconstruction and the Election—Letter from an Alabamian.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Just after I reached full manhood, the only political party of which I ever have been a member, having fulfilled its governmental destiny, disbanded. This was the old Republican Party, which had two principles or doctrines to base their identity upon. First, they were the exponents of the State Rights doctrine against the old Federal Party, which was in favor of a centralized national government. Secondly, they were for exclusive American government, to spread republican institutions over this whole continent. MADISON was the champion of the first, and MONROE the executive of the last, an American heritage to spread our forms of States and Federal Constitutional Union governments, with their Christian institutions, distinct and separate from temporal union, over each geographical division of the continent, all founded upon the republicanism of the gospel economy of Christian and human rights, and civil rule over ignorance, passion and crime, in order to protect property, encourage intelligence and virtue among the masses. The basis of free institutions is unsafe. But however unpopular it may be to write it, Mr. JEFFERSON, who had done much to lead in laying the foundation of republican institutions in their own gospel simplicity and unity, finally tottled over to French infidelity first, and then ran wild in his ideas upon a majority rule, not distinguishing, as he should have done, how and where and when the majority rule was correct, and give to American sentiment more of a democratic than a republican shape. This gave birth, first, to the idea that whatever the people willed was right; and this idea soon commenced overriding constitutional laws, so much so that States under the majority pressure of their own people, soon passed laws in violation of the Federal compact, and interfered with the internal affairs and domestic institutions of sister States, until State and sectional discord was bred. Then presently progressive Democracy began to look out more room for expansion, that one or another particular sectional interest or doctrine might huddle together new States, to gain State majorities to force laws and institutions, in or out of existence, in minority States. And after, and even in the midst of this Congressional race for majority dominion, "Young America" must become the rider to chase down minorities. The end of all this is too painful to rehearse. It need not now be attempted, for the record is before the world, as may be read by all, in characters written by the swords of our brethren on hundreds of battle-fields, dipped in each other's blood; and what the next leaf of time will unfold, none on earth can tell. Let me in conclusion write, "I am for peace." Yes, religiously and politically.

I voted, gentlemen, with the Republican Party in the recent election in my State—not that I approve any more of their course than I do of the Democratic Party. But will you now "hear me for my cause?" It was because I believed honestly that your reconstructive measure could now be made by your Congress an end of all sectional and State discord, if they will, at an early day after their coming together, repeal the military bills, so far as they are intended to be reconstructive, and undo all that has been done under them, except to direct them simply to appoint a day for an election to be held under the present State laws, at which its (the State's) enfranchised voters, not disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment, shall elect delegates to form a Legislature for the State of Alabama—and so of all—and elect members to sit in Congress as Representatives, so soon as the Legislatures shall ratify the fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, word for word, as it was ratified by the loyal States, North. My word for it, even if they were to allow all to vote, not a single delegate would be elected who was opposed to its ratification. I loved that amendment as soon as I read it—because, it may be, it placed the regulation of the suffrage question just where the republican fathers left it; but I love it for another reason. Say what men may who wish to be elected to office, without intellectual and moral qualifications, by extending the privilege of suffrage to the ignorant and idle masses, the rights and hard earnings of the intelligent, virtuous, hard-working portions of society ought not to be intrusted to such, if it should lessen somewhat Congressional representation.

This course, Sir, will be met unquestionably by qualified and impartial suffrage of all castes and colors of our races through all the Southern States. I tell you, Mr. Editor, I do know the Southern people in mass are deeply interested in the intellectual, religious and property welfare of the colored race. We need them; and it is all a base slander that our whole white population, as near as yours, are not loyal. We have our desperate, low down people; so do you. Our people, too, are very anxious for your virtuous, thrifty and moneyed men to come and settle with us. Our own feelings and interests in the Government are just the same as yours. With us it is our only hope of future prosperity.

AN ALABAMIAN.

The Ohio Election—Policy of the Catholic Clergy.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, Nov. 12.

It is understood that some time before the late election the Catholic dignitaries of Ohio held a meeting for the purpose of taking some measures to bring their claims before the people, and, if possible, have them acknowledged by gentlemen who were ambitious of legislative distinction. It is well known that Archbishop PURCELL was the leading mind in the conference; and, as nothing which transpired there had been made public a week or two afterward, politicians naturally felt anxious to learn something of the purpose of the conference, and a distinguished gentleman inquired of the Archbishop what conclusion the meeting had come to. The Archbishop replied:

"We have concluded to ask for nothing. We shall trust to the sense of justice which we feel will, sooner or later, impel the people of Ohio to award us a fair share of the school fund. We have learned that, no matter how favorable parties may incline toward us when they are canvassing for votes, they fail to effect any relief for us after they obtain them. When the public mind shall comprehend that it is unfair to compel us to pay men for teaching our children that their parents are little less than monsters, and their religion the very sum of all villainies, we shall receive our proportion of the public money to sustain our schools. But this condition of enlightened justice will never be brought about by the politicians."

WASHINGTON.

The Maryland Investigation—Fractional Currency Report—Army Intelligence.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 16.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee to-day examined several witnesses regarding the Government of Maryland, and then postponed further investigation of the subject until after the first week in the session, or the 25th of November. The time of the Committee will now be occupied with the impeachment investigation.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The issue of fractional currency from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to date, amounted to $457,000. The shipments during the same period were as follows:

To the United States Department at Pittsburgh, Penn., $40,000; to Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, $100,000; to National Bank, &c., $64,884—total, $404,884.

The United States Treasury holds in trust for the National Banks at this date as security for circulation, $340,682,750, and as security for deposits, $38,030,450—total, $378,713,200.

Amount of National Bank Currency issued during the week, $118,580. Total issue to date, $304,486,551.

From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $5,130,025, leaving an actual circulation at this date, $299 358,526.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $407,600.

PAGE'S PAINTING OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

It is understood that PAGE's painting of Admiral FARRAGUT, lashed to the rigging of the flagship *Hartford*, and directing the movements of the Union fleet, under fire of the forts in the harbor of Mobile, has been purchased for the Emperor of Russia at $20,000. The picture is now on exhibition at the artist's studio in New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the past week were $2,050,000.

ARRIVALS OF CONGRESSMEN.

The city is now daily filled with the members of Congress, not a few of whom are securing permanent accommodations, as if looking to a protracted session.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. GRANT has issued a special order honorably mustering out of the service Major-Gen. SICKLES and Brig. Gen. SCOTT. The order takes effect from the first of January, and says:

By direction of the President the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect Jan. 1, 1868:

Major Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, United States Volunteers, Brig.-Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Brevet Major-Gen. United States Volunteers.

As Gen. SICKLES has been mustered out as a volunteer officer only, he retains his position as Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry.

First-Lieut. Edward Pendleton, Third Artillery, has, by order of Gen. Grant, been fully restored to the service and assigned to duty.

Brevet Major W. S. Ryan, Captain Thirteenth Regulars, Veteran Reserve Corps, is recorded as "standing honorably out of the service."

Who Invented Iron-Plated Steamboats?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by republishing the inclosed extract from the NEW-YORK TIMES, which, from the date of the letter in which I find it inclosed among my old papers, I had myself forgotten? Taking all the facts together it may tend to settle the question as to the originator of the first practical plated steam battery. I believe the credit belongs to my surname of having constructed the model of the first practical steamboat in the world, and the first practical locomotive machinery—with the help of a Mr. SMALLMAN, engineer—and the first and only model of a truly invulnerable steam battery, for there are living witnesses that NICHOLAS I. ROOSEVELT constructed a paddle-wheel steamer—called the *Polacca*—several years before ROBERT FULTON came in partnership with him. The respected widow of Rev. Dr. LYELL, still with mind and memory entirely unimpaired, is one. And that he also built the first steamer on the Western waters may also be proved undeniably, and that after ROBERT FULTON had despaired of making one able to stem the current of the Mississippi. Nor was Mr. FULTON's name even mentioned in the toasts given to Mr. ROOSEVELT at a public dinner made on that occasion by the citizens of Louisville.

The British writers claim that Mr. FULTON got all his information from WM. SYMINGTON, an English engineer, whereas the Patent Office records show that the greatest improvement ever made since BOLTON and WATT left it as a stationary engine was made by Messrs. SMALLMAN and ROOSEVELT in 1788, while SYMINGTON's patent in England is dated in 1802—for the same thing—the double-acting steam engine, by which a locomotive runs up hill. It is all the same as giving to a man with one leg a second leg by which he walks—the one moving while the other one is still upon the ground. This is an American invention, although claimed as above in England. In a word, WM. SYMINGTON seems to have got his information first from Mr. ROOSEVELT and given it to Mr. FULTON before FULTON came back to America with Mr. LIVINGSTONE, who introduced him to the partnership which it first consisted of, Messrs. ROOSEVELT, LIVINGSTONE & STEVENS, for the purpose of trying experiments all on the same boat, on the Passaic River, in New-Jersey.

The Spanish Minister was on board when Mr. N. R. ROOSEVELT made eight miles per hour with a paddle-wheel steamer.

But more than three hundred years ago BLASCO DE GARAY, as we are told, built a paddle-wheel steamship at Barcelona, in old Spain, and ran out to sea and back at the rate of three miles per hour; but it was considered so unsafe that the Government compelled him to abandon it. As to the first steam cylinder cast in America, it was done in the iron-works of the writer's grandsire, as appears by *Rivington's Gazette*, dated the 16th of February, 1775. His name was PETER THEOBALDUS CURTENUSS, and he then had a partner by the name of SHARPE. When the war of the Revolution was over, Gov. GEORGE CLINTON and Gov. JOHN JAY were his partners in the same concern, for it was he who led the Sons of Liberty who overthrew the statue of King GEORGE in the Bowling-green of this City, which was the first blow struck in our State for civil and religious liberty; and in those days courage and devotion which had led to sacrifices were more honored by the truly honorable than those who had made fortunes of the war—which may be now not so fashionable. If now one can hold a claim to even the credit of the first discovery, it is quite as much as he can do. But I insist there cannot possibly be made a steam battery on any other principle as good as mine as first presented to Congress in 1835, on my account. I claim the credit, therefore, on the following from your own columns, of having been the first of any nation in the world to have proposed the best possible model of an invulnerable steam battery from the original description repeated from your columns.

In 1836, having written to Gen. AARON WARD to renew my application to again present the model and urge its adoption, he replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1836.

DEAR SIR: It will give me great pleasure to attend to your request, but as I put the model you sent me in the hands of C. P. WHITE, late a member of Congress from your City, you had better call upon him for it, and if you should get it you can forward it by some one coming on here, not by the mail.

If you had leisure it might be well for you to come on in person and press your claim before the Naval Commissioners. I am yours, &c.,

A. WARD.

As to the article above referred to, here it is:

"We understand that Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT, of this City, has invented an invulnerable steam battery, calculated to do great service. It is rendered invulnerable, we are told; by making the bows and stern of the vessel alike sharp, and plating them with polished iron armor, with high bulwarks and a sharp roof plated in like manner, with the design of glancing the balls, which can be done if the angle of incidence be sufficiently acute.

The means of offence are a torpedo which is made to lower on nearing the enemy, and be driven by a mortar into the enemy's side under water, where by fusee it will explode. There is also a very large cannon at each end of the battery, to use in case circumstances should render an attack by the torpedo impracticable. There are also mortars to throw all kinds of combustibles upon the sails and decks of opponents. The mode of approach is always to keep one of the ends of the battery opposed to the enemy. There are means to prevent balls from reaching any part of the machinery.

Such is a description handed to us by a friend. It certainly is not unworthy of attention, especially at this time, when candid men of all parties agree in the necessity of putting our seaboard in a state of defence."

An Interview with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* telegraphs an account of a visit which he made on Friday to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. The account closes as follows:

"The only danger, he said, to the Republican Party was, a difference should be tolerated and not be allowed to divide and weaken their ranks. Yet if men became alarmed and refused to pull in the harness, he hoped "the Republican car would pass over their bodies and break their necks." In speaking of the Presidential question he thought the movement for a candidate was premature; that the condition of the country should be first improved so that the Republicans could see their way clearer before discussing the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. He positively declined expressing any opinion as to Gen. GRANT, but said that the purpose of FORNEY & Co. seemed to be to secure an available candidate. Impeachment, he said, had died out "in spite of the enormous expense which had been incurred by the Government to collect the testimony, and the blustering of Gen. BUTLER and Mr. ASHLEY." As to confiscation, he said, he should avail himself of the first opportunity to offer the bill he had prepared on the subject, as he was determined to have the vote of the American people on this question. Mr. STEVENS declared his intention to be present at the opening of Congress, and said the legislation of the body would be shaped by a second caucus, to be held in December, the caucus next week determining only preliminary questions. He thought there was no doubt of the Senate ordering Mr. STANTON to be restored to the position of Secretary of War, yet regarded it possible that a legal process would be necessary to accomplish his restoration.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *résumé* of National Guard news is presented for the information of those interested:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the week ending Nov. 9:

Nineteenth Brigade—Thaddeus F. Rowland, aid-de-camp, with rank from Sept. 22, 1867. Original.

Twentieth Regiment—Horace S. Reynolds, Adjutant, with rank from Nov. 2, *vice* J. M. Schoonmaker, promoted. C. Meach Woolsey, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Nov. 2. Original.

Thirty-sixth Regiment—Sheldon Moake, Assistant-Surgeon, with rank from Sept. 30. Original.

Fifty-seventh Regiment—Officers rank June 27, 1867: Original W. Parsons, Captain, *vice* George S. Oldfield, moved from district; John A. Miller, First Lieutenant, *vice* Abram F. Felter, declined; Alonzo Bedell, Second Lieutenant, *vice* O. W. Parsons, promoted.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Henry Knief, Captain, with rank from Oct. 9, *vice* C. Knipschild, moved from district; George Merken, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 9. Original.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations have been accepted:

Twentieth Regiment—Col. J. B. Hardenburgh, Nov. 9.

Eighteenth Regiment—Second Lieut. Daniel O. Fisher, to date Oct. 29.

THE ANNUAL FALL PARADE.

In accordance with previous custom, Maj.-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, commanding the First Division, has issued orders announcing that the division will assemble for parade on Monday, 25th inst., (Evacuation Day,) in the following order: The First Brigade Infantry on West Sixteenth street; the Second Brigade Infantry on West Fifteenth-street; the Third Brigade Infantry on West Fourteenth-street; the Fourth Brigade Infantry on West Thirteenth-street; the Fifth Brigade Cavalry on West Twelfth-street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth-avenue. Brigade commanders will promptly report to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. E. HAMBLIN, Chief of Staff, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.

At 1½ o'clock P. M. the command "March" will be given, when the First Brigade Infantry will move down Fifth-avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above-named. The line of march will be down Fifth-avenue, through Waverley-place, Broadway, Canal-street, Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street. The avenues and streets enumerated, from curb to curb, are designated as the division parade-ground for the day.

As the command passes the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the honors of a marching salute will be paid to His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State. Commanding officers will conform to the general rules for Reviews, as laid down in UPTON's Tactics. Hereafter every regiment in this division will parade with *two* colors, one of which shall be the national color. The latter order is one sorely needed in the First Division, as we have had too frequent occasion to speak of the ignorance existing among regimental commanders. It is to be hoped that the attendance of the rank and file will be a full one, so that the General-Commanding may parade his entire force of 9,500 men, as were present at the inspections.

Seventy-first Regiment—The commissioned officers will assemble for instruction at the Centre Market Armory on Wednesday evening of each week, (in citizens' dress,) roll call at 8 o'clock.

The following changes are announced: Resignation—Capt. Geo. I. Tyson. Election—Second Lieut. John W. Wilson, *vice* Eli F. Bruce. Discharged—Theodore H. Scott, Company H, expiration of service. Expulsions—Herman Fleischer, Company G; J. J. Brackenburg, Company D; John Otten, Company D; John H. Hughes, Company D.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT COURT-MARTIAL.

Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL, commanding the Fourth Brigade, announces in General Orders No. 12 that the Court-martial ordered by him for the trial of Capts. DAVID S. BROWN and GEO. J. CLAN RANALD, of Companies I and F, Twenty-second Regiment, for dereliction of duty, in not forwarding returns of the 4th of July parade, have held their session, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty" on all the charges and specifications. The General approves the findings of the Court, and states that Capts. BROWN and CLAN RANALD are released from arrest, and will report for duty to Col. GEO. B. POST. The Commanding-General, in approving the proceedings, deems it proper to make these comments: An officer absent from his command, although he may not be responsible for the proper discharge of duties which would devolve upon him were he present, should, upon resuming command, see that the duties temporarily delegated to another had been duly discharged. Further, officers should understand that *all* official communications, which by their nature call for a reply, should be promptly responded to. Simple courtesy and the requirements of the service demand this; and that officers fail in duty by permitting such to remain unanswered. The Commanding-General has approved of the finding in the case of Capt. CLAN RANALD, because he is satisfied Capt. CLAN RANALD acted under a misapprehension. Major ROBERT LEONARD, of the Fourth Regiment Zouaves, was President of the Court.

AFFAIRS IN THE TENTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. ALONZO ALDEN, commanding the Tenth Brigade, of Troy, makes the following comments in a recent order: The Fall muster and inspection of the troops composing the Tenth Brigade having been completed, the General recognises a degree of improvement in the facility of executing tactical manœuvres and in the general discipline of the command, but also realizes the importance and necessity of their cultivating a greater interest and pride in perfecting themselves, as far as practicable, in the knowledge of the duties, both practical and theoretical, that pertain to their particular rank, and in executing the same with alacrity and decision. To this end, officers of every grade, having been intrusted with the responsibility which they have accepted, are enjoined to spare no effort in discharging such responsibilities in a manner that shall confirm the trust reposed in them and reflect credit upon the National Guard. The rank and file of this command is composed of men capable of comprehending and executing correctly instructions intelligently imparted to them, and to a very large extent deficiencies in drill and discipline are attributable to the incompetency of the officers; hence regimental and battery commanders will recommend for examination all officers theoretically or practically deficient, as also such as, by their non-attendance upon drills and schools of instruction, and general indifference to their military duties, injure the *morale* of the organization with which they may be connected. Schools will be held for the instruction of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the forms of inspection, muster, parade, review and guard-mounting, as prescribed in the State regulations; for commands located in the City not less than once a week, and for those in the country semi-monthly from the 1st of December until the 1st of April, and for the balance of the year, monthly; these schools to be governed by such rules and regulations as the commanding officers may prescribe. Battalion and company drills will be observed as directed in section 134 and 136 military code, and a full return of all delinquents at each drill will be rendered. Gen. ALDEN is going to work in a proper spirit, and is evidently the right man for a brigade command.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The right wing of this command, comprising Companies C, D, H, K, F, will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State arsenal, to-morrow evening, Nov. 18. The left wing, comprising Companies B, I, A, G and E, will also assemble on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 P. M. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff and field music of each wing will report fifteen minutes before time of formation.

Promotions—Second Lieut. John H. French, of Company I, to be Captain, *vice* Raynor, resigned; Sergt.-Major H. B. Wilson, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I, *vice* French, promoted.

Appointments—Non-Commission Staff—Quartermaster Sergt. Wm. H. Kirby, Jr., to be Sergeant-Major, *vice* Wilson, promoted; Sergt. R. A. Riker, Company G, to be Quartermaster Sergeant, *vice* Kirby, promoted.

Discharges—Wm. Umminger, Company F; Robert H. Robinson, Company F; Thomas Hendry, Company A; Benjamin Chambers, Company H, expiration of term of service.

COURT-MARTIAL.

In obedience to orders from Brig.-Gen. WM. G. WARD, of the First Brigade, a Court-martial will assemble at the armory of the Second Regiment, on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the trial of Capts. John W. Leonard, Company A; John Mullally, Company G; Wm. D. Marsh, Company B; and Second Lieut. Wm. J. Orr, Company C—all of the Second Regiment, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major and Brevet Brig.-Gen. John H. Bell, Seventy-first Infantry; Capt. John Ray, Second Infantry; Capt. Chas. L. McGowan, Twelfth Infantry. Major Geo. B. Schieffelin, Judge-Advocate of the Brigade, will also attend the Court.

Gen. WARD has also ordered a Brigade Court-martial to assemble at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent officers returned as absent from parade or drill during the year. Detail for the Court: Lieut.-Col. KNOX MCAFEE, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. SYLVESTER MURPHY, Second Regiment; Capt. ORLANDO P. SMITH, Seventy-first Regiment.

THE BROOKLYN MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

Considerable interest is manifested regarding the probable success of any of the host of aspirants for the vacant position of Major-General in the 2d Division of the National Guard. The most prominent candidates for the appointment are Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES JOURDAN, and Brevet Brig. MOLINEUX. A contemporary circulates the rumor that Secretary of State and late Major-Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, formerly of the Old Second Corps, is a candidate.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The genial members of "Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, S. N. Y., Sir," received their numerous friends on Monday evening, at their rooms, in the regimental armory, in Fourteenth-street. The amusements of the evening comprised a few complimentary speeches by Gen. ASPINWALL, Col. POST, Lieut.-Col. REMMEY, and others. Col. VAN RIPER, of the New-Jersey Militia, also expressed his gratification at meeting the "Busy Bs." A few songs were sung by vocal members and the Glee Club of Company I, who were in excellent voice, among them the song of Company B, the refrain of which we have quoted. A very fine and appetizing collation, not forgetting "lashings of punch," wound up the exercises of the evening in a very agreeable manner, and the company separated with the best of feelings toward each other. Company B is an institution in the Twenty-second Regiment.

M. CAREY, JAMES BRYAN and JOSIAH MAHON, of Company D, Eighth Regiment, having served the full term required by law, have been honorably discharged from that command.

GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment National Guard Band will commence its concert season on next Saturday evening, the 23d inst., at the armory of the regiment. There will be only four concerts this season—Nov. 23, Dec. 14, Jan. 11 and Feb. 8. The programme will be a brilliant one.

The funeral of private A. S. COHEN, of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, took place on last Wednesday from his late residence, No. 103 Waverley-place. Mr. COHEN died on Monday of typhoid fever, after a brief illness. He was a valued member of Company C, the members of which attended his obsequies in citizen's dress.

The third annual ball of the German Veteran Union, composed of the surviving members of the Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, will be given on Wednesday evening next, at Sulzer's Harmony Rooms, in Essex-street. A superb flag will be presented on the occasion.

The funeral of private GILBERT HAMILTON, of Company D, Eighth Regiment, took place on Thursday, from his late residence, the company furnishing a military escort, and wearing the usual badge of mourning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.—For some months past a German woman has been in the habit of calling at residences of leading citizens with a little child, and applying for pecuniary assistance to enable her to bury her child, who had died from the effects of burns received at the burning of the Kane building, in Second-avenue, during last Winter. Her story, which is wholly false, is usually that the child had died the day previous at Bellevue Hospital, being the fourth child dying from the burns received, and the authorities propose to inter the body in Potter's Field, which she desires to prevent by subscriptions, and lay the body by the side of her husband and children in Greenwich. As the woman plays her part to perfection with tears and sobs, besides skillfully using the names of well-known physicians and clergymen, she generally succeeds in obtaining a liberal sum from her victims. Two clergymen were so impressed by her tale that they volunteered to perform the burial services, and only discovered the fraud on reaching the hospital. Any one seeing this impostor will do a service by giving her into the custody of the Police.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF OIL.—A telegram was received yesterday by Inspector DILKS, from Buffalo, desiring that Capt. A. G. BARROW, of the canal boat *M. L. Wood*, and CHARLES VAUGHN, a deck-hand, should be arrested on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that the consignees at Buffalo received a telegram from BARROW, dated from this City, and stating that 30 barrels of crude oil, valued at $300, had been washed overboard in Lake Erie. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the oil in question had been sold to a Western purchaser, and suspicion resting upon BARROW and WOOD for having thus imposed upon the consignees of the property, the arrest was ordered by the Buffalo authorities. Detective EUSTACE proceeded to the Venango Oil Works at Weehawken and arrested both the accused, and they were sent to Buffalo under the escort of Detective MYERS, of that city, by a late train last evening.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is working energetically and to good purpose. The convictions obtained at the Court of Special Sessions are evidences of the zeal of the members of the Society and of its officers. But as prevention is better than cure, suasive means are not neglected to inculcate kindly feeling and sympathy in the young for their dumb fellow creatures. Mr. BERGH, the President of the Society, on Nov. 14 addressed the children of the Five Points Mission School, on the following day 500 children at the Home of the Friendless, and on the 20th will address the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association—subject The Lower Animals. On the 24th he will address the children at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island. Illustrated books are distributed at these lectures.

AID FOR ST. THOMAS.—Yesterday, following on the expedition that left this port last week, forwarded by the Coast Wrecking Company, in aid of the shipwrecked vessels at St. Thomas, another, organized by the New-York Submarine Company, was completed at the Atlantic Dock with the twofold object of raising the wrecked vessels and taking out subscriptions from the mercantile community of this City for the relief of the sufferers on the island. The *Saxon*, under the command of Capt. J. H. PERRY, the Company's general agent, will leave this port to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, with all the necessary submarine apparatus, divers, steam pumps, buoys, &c., money and provisions, will be there in eight or ten days. The submarine expedition goes out on its own responsibility and risk, while that of the Coast Wrecking Company is said to be chartered and guaranteed. Capt. SAMUELS accompanies the expedition.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Lord Morley, of England, and Commodore Calhoun, of the United States Navy, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Gen. J. A. Potter, of the United States Army, Hon. Alexander Ramsay, of St. Paul, and Hon. M. B. Richardson, of Oswego, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Julius Queredo and Juan F. Velarde, of the Bolivian Legation, are at the Anson House. Hon. N. G. Ordway, of Washington, and Hon. H. G. Burleigh, of Ticonderoga, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.—Two young men giving their names as EDWARD B. STEVENSON and CHARLES GRAHAM, entered the jewelry store of TIFFANY & Co., in Broadway, near Prince-street, yesterday afternoon, and asked to see some goods. They left soon after with $80 worth of sleeve buttons which they were seen to steal by a boy named ABRAHAM JACOBS. Officer SPARROW, of the Broadway squad, arrested the accused, and found them in possession of the stolen property. GRAHAM was also found to be in possession of a gold ring and a lady's watch, which are also supposed to be stolen. They are held for examination.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.—The records at the office of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue furnished yesterday the customary meagre details of another distillery seizure, that of PATRICK BRESLIN, in John-street, Brooklyn. The charge is that distillation was carried on upon the premises, the owner not having given the necessary bonds. There was no person in charge when the officers visited the place, nor could the books be found.

GRANTING OF LICENSES.—Marshal TAPPAN, who has charge of granting licenses at the Mayor's office, reports the following for the week ending yesterday: Whole number of licenses granted, 1,545; public carts, 959; dirt carts, 27; cartmen, 78; venders, 118; express men, 44; stages, 55; second-hand dealers, 68; coaches, 118; miscellaneous, 7. Whole amount received, $3,527 50.

THE YELLOW FEVER FUND.—Yesterday the subscription lists for this calamity were finally closed on the reported discontinuance of the fever. Messrs. SPOFFORD report that between $80,000 and $90,000 have been forwarded from this City to the sufferers at Galveston and New-Orleans, and for which they have received the thanks of the Howard Society on behalf of the inhabitants generally.

A NEW CHURCH IN PROSPECT.—The congregation of the Church of the Ascension, of this City, is endeavoring to establish a new church up-town, and for that purpose has obtained the temporary use of a church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Services are held every Sunday morning and evening.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Supervisors met as County Canvassers at 12 o'clock noon yesterday, and began the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards. Supervisor TAYLOR presented a protest from HENRY CLAUSON, Jr., against receiving and counting the returns from the Fourth District of the Nineteenth Ward on Assembly.

GEN. SHERIDAN.—Gen. SHERIDAN visited Governor's Island yesterday and was received by Gen. WALLEN, the commandant. A salute was fired from Castle William. A large number of invited guests were present.

ITEMS.—During the week just ended there were 1,289 arrests made by the police, divided as follows: Saturday, Nov. 9, 222; Sunday, 10th, 77; Monday, 11th, 196; Tuesday, 12th, 197; Wednesday, 13th, 198; Thursday, 14th, 174; Friday, 15th, 225. Total, 1,289.... THOMAS OLDHAM fell off the dock at the foot of Warren-street, yesterday evening, when Officer POOLE, of the Third Ward, jumped in and rescued him.... At 9 o'clock P. M. ALOIS HILAT, of No. 133 Third-street, and 39 years of age, fell off the dock at foot of East Eighth-street, and was rescued by Officer WILLOUGHBY, of the Eleventh Precinct.... JOHN MESCHLER, of No. 107 Fifth-street, a German shoemaker, aged 34, fell from his bench yesterday afternoon and was dead when picked up. Disease of the heart was the cause.... At 9:30 P. M. AUGUST ZOEBISCH, of No. 141 East Fortieth-street, and 67 years of age, was knocked down and severely injured by a Third-avenue car, on the corner of Fortieth-street. The driver was arrested by the Twenty-first Precinct Police and the injured man taken home.... At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a daughter of JOSEPH ROSNES, aged 8 years, was severely burned about the face and body, at her residence on Hudson-street, Yonkers, by her clothes catching fire from a stove. No hopes are entertained of her recovery.

NEW-JERSEY.

BELLIGERENT PARTNERS.—Quite an excitement was created in Washington-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, consequent upon a desperate encounter between a little Englishman named HENRY SIMPSON and a big Irishman named JACK KELLY. It appears that the two men were formerly partners, but SIMPSON cut loose from JACK on account of the latter being too much addicted to strong drink, and opened a shop by himself. KELLY went to SIMPSON's place and demanded a couple of diamonds which he claimed to own, but SIMPSON refused to give them up, on the ground that he had been compelled to pay the debts of the firm. KELLY, thereupon, went out and tore down the signs and pitched them into the street. This led to a severe fight, in which KELLY was badly punished, receiving a black eye, a bloody nose, and a bad cut on the back of the head by a fall to the pavement. His clothes were also torn and besmeared with blood. The little fellow who was comparatively unscathed, was dancing around and offering to "do so some more" when a policeman came up and arresting both took them before Recorder MARTINDALE. The latter fined the pugilists $2 each, and advised them to settle their business transactions by due course of law.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.—About 9:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire occurred on board the old steamboat *King Philip* which was lying moored at the pier foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, and which was pretended to be used by the owners, PALMER & Co., for the purpose of drying damaged cotton and grain. The fire originated in the forward part, in the drying room, and almost immediately the flames shot out of the forward hatch, and in a few minutes a considerable portion of the old hulk was on fire, greatly endangering several vessels in the immediate vicinity. Fortunately, the steam towboat *G. F. Von Beck*, owned by WM. H. GAUTIER & Co., was close at hand, and making fast a line, towed the burning boat on the Communipaw flats, near the Abbatoir, when the Harbor Police boat came up and commenced playing three streams of water; but by this time the upper part was pretty well burned, and it was impossible to save her above the water line. The two proprietors, who style themselves PALMER & Co., were on board the *King Philip*, and remained there until abreast the Morris Canal Docks, at which time their situation became extremely critical, and they were rescued by a boatman who placed them on board the police boat. There was a considerable quantity of grain on board, and the total loss will not fall short of $10,000.

TO BE GRANTED A NEW TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The argument in favor of a new hearing for BERNARD FARLEY, who, with THOMAS WELSH, was convicted at the last term of the Essex County Courts of the murder of PATRICK TORMEY, took place before the Supreme Court at Trenton on Thursday. Judges BEASLEY, DEPUE and VREDENBERG heard the reading of the evidence elicited on the trial, and unanimously decided that it was not sufficient in FARLEY's case to warrant a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the motion for a new trial was granted. The order will be made out on Monday, and on the same day WELSH will be sentenced by Judge DEPUE at the Court-house in Newark.

ARREST OF A HORSE-THIEF.—A young man, named CHARLES TRUMPORE, 20 years of age, was arrested in Jersey City, on Friday, by Officer ROSE, on suspicion of having stolen a single set of harness, which he had in his possession. TRUMPORE was locked up in the City Prison, and yesterday he admitted that he had stolen a horse and wagon, which he had disposed of in the country. Detective MCWILLIAMS, to whom the prisoner made the admission, left to recover the property.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Mrs. LUCRETIA FOOS, who was arrested in New-York a few days since on a charge of passing a forged check of $200, with the name of PATRICK MCGIEHAN, at the Second National Bank, Jersey City, and who has since been confined in the County Jail, was yesterday afternoon admitted to bail by Judge BEATLE in the sum of $2,000. The bondsmen were LOUIS THIELMANN, of Bergen, and THOMAS BALLSTON, of Bayonne.

ATTEMPT TO VOTE ILLEGALLY.—A young man named FRANK VAN BENTHUYSEN, was arrested in Newark, on Thursday night, charged with having attempted to vote illegally. The complaint was made by one of the Registers of Election for the Fifth Ward. The accused was yesterday held to bail by Justice MILLS to answer at the next term of court.

CARROTS.—ANDREW LEONARD, aged 12 years and JAMES COLGAN, aged 14, were arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing carrots from Mrs. MCCARTY's vegetable garden, head of York-street, Jersey City. About a dozen boys were engaged pilfering vegetables, but these two lads were the only ones caught. They were locked up in the City Prison.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, a child about five years of age, named ISAAC SEAMAN, residing at No. 31 Newark-avenue, was knocked down and run over in Montgomery-street by a light express wagon. The wheels passed over one of his legs, but fortunately he escaped with but slight injuries.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JAMES FITZSIMMONS, an aged citizen of Boonton dropped down dead in the streets of that place, on Thursday, his death, it is supposed, being caused by apoplexy.

NEW CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—The Church of the Ascension in this City has undertaken to establish a new church, and have already secured for temporary occupation, a church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where services are held every Sunday morning and evening. The up-town tendency of the population necessitates the change. The present beautiful edifice is to be maintained to administer to the religious wants of the residents in its immediate vicinity. The Rector is assisted in this enterprise by Rev. PERCY BROWNE, who has already established a reputation as one of the most earnest, impressive and intellectual of our younger preachers.

A Thousand Perfumes have hitherto had their day and been discarded; but the popularity of the Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," like its rare odor cannot fade or die. The moment it is inhaled you feel that it is the supreme luxury of its class—unapproachable—"A thing of joy forever."

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Cheering Facts for the Bilious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective *compels the organ to do its duty*. It *must* secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears; if there is sideache or backache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, *a cure is certain*. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all persons of bilious habit.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The attention of ladies desirous of viewing the most elaborate LACE CURTAINS ever manufactured (for designs see *Godey's Lady's Book* for November) is invited to an importation just received by Mr. I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway. For beauty, elegance and comparative cheapness these embroideries are unsurpassed.

MARRIED.

KEELER—VAN DEURSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Joseph Kimball, D. D., CHARLES W. KEELER, of Jersey City, to ANNIE, daughter of the late Staats Van Deursen, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

SMITH—MENGER.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, at Stamford, by Rev. Mr. Twombly, Mr. CHAS. E. SMITH to Miss LIZZIE F. MENGER. No cards.

DIED.

BENNERS.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, JOHN EDWARD BENNERS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, John L. Roberts, Jr., on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BOYD.—At Haverstraw, on Friday morning, Nov. 15, JOHN BOYD, of the firm of Samuel W. Sears & Co., of this City, aged 44 years.

His friends and those of his brothers, Archibald B. and Hugh Boyd, are invited to attend his funeral from the house of his brother, No. 26 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

BROWNING.—On Friday morning, Nov. 15, after a short illness, SARAH, wife of Joseph G. Browning, and only daughter of Frederick Rollwagen, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 27 6th-st., without further notice. Interment will take place at St. Mark's Church.

BYFELD.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Nov. 16, JAMES BYFELD, aged 64 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, at 1 o'clock on Monday, Nov. 18.

CARNLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, ROBERT, only son of Robert and Fannie Carnley.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, MARTHA, relict of the late John Darley, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 Wyckoff-st.

DODGE.—On Friday, Nov. 15, Miss JANE ANN DODGE, daughter of the late William Dodge, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 St. Mark's-place.

GORDON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JAMES GORDON.

The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., are summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, corner of Green and 4th sts., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. JAMES GORDON. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Brethren of sister Lodges are fraternally invited.

J. J. KUHN, M.

E. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

MACODUCK.—Suddenly, at Havana, Cuba, on Thursday, Oct. 31, in the 37th year of his age, JAMES ALONZO, son of Capt. Samuel Macoduck, of the ship *Caravan*.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 428 Union-st., Brooklyn.

NEPTUNE LODGE No. 317, F. & A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the Lodge room, No. 8 Union-square, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. JAMES A. MACODUCK. Brethren of sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

JESSE G. KEYS, M.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

HUNT.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, ANN HUTTON PARSELL, wife of John P. Hunt, aged 48 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

JONES.—On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 16, LOUISE ISABELLE, infant daughter of Jay Jarvis and Mary E. Jones, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 15th-st., on Monday, the 18th, at 2 P. M.

SHAW.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 14, WALTER M. SHAW.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 129 East 79th-st.

STOUVENEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, in the 58th year of her age, MARGUERITE, widow of the late John B. Stouvenel, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 128 West 24th-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 201.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the Pulaski House, No. 2,015 Third-avenue, aged about fifty years, medium built, dark hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, moustache and side whiskers light, five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: Black silk hat, silk mixed coat, light vest, light ribbed pants, fine boots, white socks, white shirts, black silk neck-tie. Supposed to be a Frenchman. Inquest will be held at No. 237 Bowery on Monday, Nov. 18, 1867, at 16 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

SEE EIGHTH PAGE

FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK!

THE WIDOW'S SON!

THE WIDOW'S SON!

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW AND BEST BOOK.

Extract from Preface of the work:

I wish to say to my friends, that this tale is no mere fiction. The scenes in the Widow's Cottage are photographed from life. The history of the "WIDOW'S SON" is that of one of our wealthiest merchants and most celebrated philanthropists.—E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

It will be published on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, and be for sale by all booksellers, complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $2, or in paper cover for $1 50, and will be published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Booksellers are solicited to order at ONCE what they may want of each edition of "THE WIDOW'S SON," so that they may be packed and sent to them in advance, and they will thus receive them by the day of publication.

COLONEL FORNEY'S NEW BOOK.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., with a portrait of the author; is published and for sale this day by all booksellers, in a large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, gilt back and gilt side. Price $2. Address all orders to the publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-street, Phila.

Copies mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

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No. 306 Chestnut-street, Phila.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
7. No. 473 Grand, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 286 Spring, 3½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 212 Grand, 3 and 7½ P. M.
16. No. 273 West 25th, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 176 East 22d, 7½ P. M.
20. No. 449 11th-av., 2½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't of Missions.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach a sermon in behalf of the "Midnight Mission" in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, 17th instant, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL APPEAL.—The difficult and at the same time encouraging work of this Mission (the rescue of the fallen) has been carried on through the Summer with very gratifying results, but almost entirely without outside aid, owing to the absence from the City of those upon whom we chiefly depend. The treasury is now considerably overdrawn, with expenses steadily increasing as the work progresses. Every person who feels an interest in the work is earnestly invited to contribute something, large or small, toward its support. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, P. F. Smith, No. 22 White-st., or added to the collection to be made on the evening above named.

STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Services in recognition of Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, as Pastor, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon—Hon. JAMES M. HOYT, father of Pastor, Cleveland, Ohio. Address—*Welcome and Right Hand of Fellowship*, Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D., former Pastor of the Church. Address—*Charge to the Pastor*, Rev. J. W. SARLES, D. D., Pastor of Central Baptist Church. Address—*Charge to the Church*, Rev. J. B. THOMAS, D. D., Pastor of Pierrepont St. Baptist Church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*Our Mission as a Church*. Seats all free.

REV. W. C. VAN METER AND A CLASS of sweet singers from the Home for Little Wanderers, will give a lecture and musical entertainment on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 23d-st. Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., under the auspices of the West 53d-st. Young Men's Christian Association, in aid of Bethesda Chapel.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Sunday, Nov. 17, preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. C. ESTRAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*A Lesson from the Past, with a Look toward the Future*. Evening subject—*Our Neighbors and their Business; a Reconsideration*. Seats free. Everybody welcome!

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Reunion and jubilee services. Prayer meeting 6 A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. A. ROCHE, at 10½. Reunion of Sabbath-school at 1½. Love feast in charge of Rev. HEMAN BANGS at 3 P. M. Services at 7 P. M., in charge of SHUREMAN HALSTEAD.

SPIRITUALISM.—PRIVATE SITTINGS every day, and public circles TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; entrance on 12th-st. J. B. CONKLIN and Mrs. J. F. COLES, Mediums.

DODWORTH HALL.—DR. F. SPRAGUE, an inspirational medium, discourses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Antiquity of Man Geologically Considered*, and *Bible Ethnology*. Dr. Fleming in evening heals by laying on of hands. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON will preach MORNING and EVENING. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., by Rev. A. CLEGHORN, at 3½ P. M. Also at Bethany Mission, in 84th-st., by Rev. S. B. WILLIS, Church Missionary.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton and Carleton avs. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. WARREN HATHAWAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. All believers in Christ, believe else what they may, are regarded as brethren, and are requested to attend.

COOPER INSTITUTE—SUNDAY EVENING.—By request of a number of gentlemen connected with the Christian Convention recently held in this City, Judge SMITH, of Boston, will preach a sermon to the people at Cooper Institute on SUNDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the nearness of the coming of the Lord. Subject in connection—*Who is God in America?* part 2. Seats free; no collection.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, D. V., at 7½ o'clock: *Millennarianism vs. the Delusion of Millerism*. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject—*The Mind that was in Christ*; and Rev. J. MCBRIDE, of the Philadelphia Conference, at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 17th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. GEORGE A. HUBBELL, of Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock. A prayer meeting will follow the evening sermon.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clarke-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*The Religion of Free Trade*.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—WORSHIPPING corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Fair and festival in aid of the Church fund on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 22 and 23, in the hall southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Admission for the season 25 cents.

REV. GEO. H. CROW, LATE ASSISTANT Minister at St. Peter's Church, will preach in the Free Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st. near Canal,) SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches SUNDAY NIGHT, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, to Young Men, illustrated by the Bunyan Paintings. PHILIP PHILLIPS sings. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, Rector.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers invited and will be provided with seats.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. J. B. MURRAY at 7½ P. M.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL preach in St. Paul's Chapel, Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Law of the Episcopal Church and her highest interests forbid non-Episcopal ministrations within her fold.*

SILVA'S OYSTER SALOON, CORNER OF Chatham and Chambers sts., is open on SUNDAYS at 12 M., and kept open till midnight. Best oyster stews can be had on the shortest notice. Small kegs put up for presents or family use. Call and try them.

THE SECOND-AV. M. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, Rev. J. PARKER, Pastor, will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching, morning and evening, by Rev. A. H. WYATT, of White Plains. The church is now very neat and comfortable, and the seats all free.

SPIRITUALISTS MEET AT MASONIC HALL, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Speaker, Mr. N. FRANK WHITE. Subject of the evening, *Joan d'Arc, the inspired Maid of Orleans.* Sociable THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Seats free. Protestant Episcopal services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION—Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M., by Mr. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. T. WYLIE, of Newcastle, Penn.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S) Sabbath-school Missionary Association, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, commencing at 7 o'clock.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—SERVICES every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall, No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st. The Lord willing, Mrs. JANE DUNNING will preach on SUNDAY at 7½ evening. All are welcome.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL PREACH at the New-England (Congregational) Church, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., will deliver a lecture on the Holy Land, which he has recently visited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

END OF THE WORLD.—S. S. SNOW, PASTOR of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Manner and Time of the End of the World.*

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock, before the Ashland Division, No. 51, Sons of Temperance. The friends and enemies of the cause are invited to be present.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scripture, which are exceedingly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green-st., near Canal—Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. All welcome.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH—No. 9 University-place, near 8th-st. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. LOUIS HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neufchatel, Switzerland.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching morning at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½, by Rev. Mr. CHURCH, of the New-Hampshire Conference.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Public Lovefeast at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK S. S. TEACHERS meets MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, in Coll. R. D. Church, corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place. Lesson on teaching by Dr. DURYEA.

DR. THOMPSON WILL LECTURE ON *Russia as a Power in Christian Civilization*, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Singing of select pieces by the children. Short addresses by visitors.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. E. E. HALE, of Boston, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, Nov. 17. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—REGULAR monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st. Address by Rev. E. E. HALE, of Boston.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x80, fine order; for sale very cheap, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

REV. R. FULLER, D. D., OF BALTIMORE, will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, 46th-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PULPIT service at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning service. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Woman of Pleasure.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. F. B. NASH, of Tiskilwa, Ill., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 8th-st.

WANTED—A PEW IN DR. ADAMS' MADISON-square Church; one in the body of the house preferred. Address Box No. 11, Station E, City.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16, 1867.

$6,000	U. S. 5s. '71, C.	121
10,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113
19,500	do	113⅛
11,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	108¼
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	105½
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s., C. '65	106¼
14,000	do	106⅜
100,000	do	106½
2,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	107¾
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '65 new	107⅝
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107¾
2,200	U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101
1,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102¼
15,000	do	102⅛
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅜
16,000	Mo. St. 6s.	95
1,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c.	66¾
20,000	do	66¼
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63½
22,000	do	63¾
10,000	N.C. St. 6s. ex.c.	53½
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	25¾
10,000	do b30	25¾
10,000	Ohio Prf. C.	73
10,000	do	73½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	93
6,000	Erie 1st M.	102¾
1,000	Erie 4th M.	91
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	92¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105½
6,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	95
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	104
400	Canton Co	46½
200	do	46¼
100	do	46⅜
100	do 2d call	46½
400	Pacific Mail	134
100	do b30	134
25	do	134¼
300	do s60	133
400	do s60	132⅞
100	do s5	134
200	do 2	133⅜
100	do s30	133¼
100	do 2d call s60	133
100	do s10	133½
500	West. U. Tel.	31⅝
65	Adams Ex. Co.	73
100	do	73¼
100	do 2d call	73
7	do	72
100	do	73¾
800	do	72½
200	Canton Co.	46⅞
100	do	46⅝
20	Mer. U. Ex.	33¾
8	do	34½
25	do	33½
100	W. U. Tel.	31⅝

100	Quicksilver	17½
16	Harlem Gas	160
400	Atlantic Mail	111½
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	54
125	do	53⅝
55	Amer. Ex.	72
69	U. S. Ex. Co.	73½
50	do	74
50	Mer. Union Ex.	33½
450	do	33
100	do s30	32¾
500	do b15	34
100	do	34
100	do	34½
600	N. Y. Cen.	114¾
300	do b10	115
50	do	114½
700	do b60	115½
200	do b60	114⅝
1200	do	114⅜
500	do b30	115
1000	do	114⅞
200	do b60	115⅝
100	do s5	114½
200	do s10	114⅝
100	do	115
500	Hud. Riv. R.	126
300	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅞
50	Erie R.	74⅝
700	do	74¼
500	do b3	74½
3500	do	74⅜
100	do b30	74⅝
500	Reading R.	97½
200	do	97⅝
200	do b20	97⅝
500	do s30	97½
200	M. S. & N. I.	81¾
500	do	81⅝
300	Illinois Cen.	130⅞
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	84⅞
200	do	85
400	do	84¾
500	do	84⅝
500	do	84⅜
500	Chi. & N. W. R.	53⅝
400	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅜
100	Chi. & R. I.	96⅞
200	do b10	97
120	do	97
29	Chic. B. & Q. R.	134
100	Mil. & St. P.	41
300	Mil. & St. Paul. P. b30	63
200	do b10	63
500	do b3	63
25	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120
42	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	98
40	do	98¼
10	Chic. & Alt.	123
20	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	17
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114¾
300	Erie Railroad	73⅞
50	Reading R.	97⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅞
200	Mich. Cen. R.	109¾
100	N. J. Cen. R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63½
20,000	do	63¼
60,000	do	64
10,000	do	64¼
20,000	do	64⅛
29,000	do	63⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex.c.	66¼
20,000	O. & Miss. C.	25⅞
5,000	do	25⅞
10,000	do b30	26
500	Morris & Es. 1st M.	95
600	Canton Co.	46⅜
200	West. U. T.	31⅝
200	Pacific Mail	134
50	do	134¼
100	Adams Ex. Co.	72¼
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	73
200	do	72¾
100	W. Fargo & Co. b30	53⅞
100	do	53½
500	do	53¼
120	Mer. U. Ex.	31

4	Am. Ex. Co.	70
200	N. Y. Cen. s60	114½
400	do	114⅝
200	do b30	115
500	Erie R.	73¾
50	do	74⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.	79¼
200	Reading R.	97½
50	Mich. Cen.	109⅞
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅞
165	Ill. Cen. R.	130⅜
50	do	130½
500	Chi. & N. W. R.	53¾
200	do	53⅞
200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65⅞
100	do	65¼
100	do b30	65⅛
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	96½
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62½
100	do	62
300	P. F. W. & C.	98⅛
50	do	98

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Wells Fargo Ex.	54
20	Amer. Ex. Co.	72
100	Cum. Coal	26
100	Pacific Mail	134½
200	N. Y. Cen. c	114⅜
600	do	114½
500	do s3	114
20	Adams Ex. Co.	73
200	M. & St. P. Pf.	62¼
100	do	62½
100	U. S. Ex.	73⅜
1200	Erie R.	73½
1800	do c	73¼
800	do	73⅞
300	do b30	73¾
400	do b10	73⅞
300	do s5	73¼

200	Reading R. c	97⅛
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅞
100	do b10	81¾
300	do b3	81⅝
200	do c	81½
100	do b5	81⅝
100	Ill. Cen.	130⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts. R. b10	84¼
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅝
200	Chic. R. I. & P. c	96⅛
800	Chi. & N. W. R.	53⅝
300	do	53
300	do	53⅛
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅝
300	P., F. W. & C.	98
300	do c	97⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	U. S. Ex. Co.	73¼
300	Pac. Mail	133¾
300	West. U. Tel.	31½
100	N. Y. Cen. c	114⅝
400	Erie R.	73⅝
1800	do s3	73½
200	do b10	73⅞
200	do c	73⅝
500	Hudson R.	126
200	Reading R. c	97⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	62⅝

200	M. S. & N. I.	81½
100	Ill. Central R.	130¾
100	Chi. & N. W. R. c	53⅝
800	Chi. & N. W. P.	65⅛
200	do b3	65⅜
300	do c	65⅛
100	do s15	65⅛
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	96½
100	do	96⅜
100	do s10	96½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅞
10,000	do	25⅞
20	Am. Ex.	70½
30	do	70¾
30	do	70
6	do	70½
5	do	71
20	do	69½
20	do	69
100	do	68¾
20	do	69½
10	do	68
200	do	68
400	Adams Express	71½
300	do	71¼
300	do s3	71½
100	N. Y. Cen.	114⅝

600	Erie R.	73⅜
200	do b3	73⅞
100	do b10	73⅝
200	do s3	73⅞
200	Reading R.	97⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	62
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	71
100	do	70¾
50	do	71
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.	130¾
200	Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅞
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	54
800	do	53⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr. s3	65⅜
60	P., F. W. & Chi.	98⅜

SATURDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold were ¾@1 per cent. lower than on Friday. The transactions were at 140⅛@140@139⅞; closing 140 ℔ cent. The Cable advices were better for United States 5-20s, and the Foreign Exchanges here closed steady at 109¾ for 60-day Bills on London, and 109⅞@¼ short sight. The Public Funds improved after the Cable telegrams, and the market at the close of the day was firm for 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, and also for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July.

The Gold Customs of the week received into the Treasury Office amount to $1,793,700. The Gold Interest paid out amounts to $2,440,800. The Currency balances in the Treasury have gone up about $3,000,000 since this day week. The Bank Deposits are $917,000 higher in Gold and $1,211,000 lower in Greenbacks. The general Deposit line is thus made about the same as on the previous Statement. The Loans and Discounts are $700,000 higher. Owing to the increased Currency balances at the Treasury, it was generally expected on the Street that the Banks would lose a larger difference in Greenbacks than the resulting averages show.

The Money market, after a pretty active demand through the week, and especially in the last three days closed steady. The full rate of Seven ℔ cent. is freely paid by the Bankers for Money at call, and lenders meet the demand quite readily.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of every description for the week amount to only $242,285.

Another large business was done in the Railway Stocks at the Stock Exchange, and at prices, for the most part, equal to the advance of Friday, although early in the day the inclination was to sell at a concession. The largest subsequent fluctuations were in North West Common, Erie and New-York Central. On the Miscellaneous list, the Express Stocks were again active and generally firm in the morning, but lower at the close of the day. Pacific Mail lower and Western Telegraph dull. The Border State Bonds are in higher favor. Heavy purchases of new Tennessees were made at 63½@64@64¼ ℔ cent. The Ohio and Mississippi Certificates also advanced to 25⅞@26 ℔ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102¼	Missouris	94⅞	95
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108¼	Northwest	53⅞	54⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107¾	N. West Pref	65⅞	65½
N. Y. Central	114⅝	114⅞	Rock Island	97	96⅞
Erie	73⅞	73⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅛	98
Hudson	125⅞	126	W. U. Telegraph	31⅝	31⅜
Reading	97⅝	97⅛	St. Paul Pref	62⅝	62
Mich. Southern	81⅞	81⅝	Pacific Mail	135⅛	134⅛
Pittsburgh	84⅝	84	American Gold	140⅜	140
Tenn. 6s, new	63½	64⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	141⅛	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	112⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	107⅛
600 & 1,000, 1881	113	5 ℔ ct. reg. 1871	117
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅞	5 ℔ cent., coup, 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	108⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	101	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	90
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Mich. 6 ℔ c. 1883	90
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	98	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	66⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Tennessee new bds	63⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	Virginia 6s, n. b.	40
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Georgia 6s	72⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	100	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	58⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	95
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	94⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	California 7s	126
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Bank of North Am'a	110
Mechanics'	120	Hanover	110
Union	113	Market	117
America	140	Nassau	104
Phenix	103	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	130	St. Nicholas	104½
National	107	Commonwealth	108
Seventh Ward	110	Park	145
State of New-York	106	Central National	103¾
Commerce	116	Fourth National	105
Ocean	103	Oriental Bank	130
American Exchange	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	67
Erie 1st M., 1867	102⅛	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102⅛	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	93½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104¼	Gal. & Chi. extended	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	93⅜
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	84½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	81¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	87¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	85	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	83½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	104
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	93		

OCTOBER TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS.

	October, 1866.	October, 1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$541,491	$488,460
Chicago and Alton	360,323	430,108
Chicago and Great Eastern	126,996	143,605
Chicago and Northwestern	1,200,216	1,508,883
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	422,123	558,200
Erie	1,476,244	1,498,716
Illinois Central	661,971	761,499
Marietta and Cincinnati	113,504	142,823
Michigan Central	493,649	506,295
Michigan Southern	496,655	539,435
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. Milwaukee and St. Paul Ohio and Minnesota division	833,735	1,101,600
Ohio and Mississippi	310,762	379,367
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	757,441	765,500
Toledo, Wabash and Western	436,065	406,766
Western Union	100,363	119,667
New-York Central	1,509,000	1,568,000
Total 18 lines	$9,840,478	$10,868,924

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $240,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $99,000; total receipts, $4,507,763 61; total payments, $3,226,638 74; balance, $110,295,076 64.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The production of anthracite Coal continues falling off. The shipments by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the week are 69,139 tons, and by the Schuylkill Canal 30,050 tons. Total, 99,189 tons, against 107,719 tons the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 8,530 tons.

We notice no change in the trade this week. Egg and stove continue active, while the other sizes are dull. However there appears to be no excessive supply upon the wharves at Port Richmond, over one-third of the amount shipped from the mines being taken by the line and city trade, and the balance immediately sent to market, so that none accumulates.

Coastwise freights remain unchanged, and vessels during the past week have been unusually scarce.

Prices of Coal by the cargo: Broad Top, $4 90@$5, and gas coal, $8 ℔ ton. Anthracite white ash, for eastern shipment, steamer and broken, $4 25; egg and stove, $4 50; Locust Mountain broken and steamer, $4 and $4 10; egg and stove, $4 25@4 30; all stove, $4 40 and $4 50. Red ash egg and stove, $4 40@$4 75; Shamokin, $5, and Lykens Valley, $5 25 ℔ ton, on board of vessel."

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 15, 1867, was $2,641,293.

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10½ A. M. on Friday, Nov. 15, 1867:

Paul Jones, Buffalo, oats, &c.; James Bailey, Rome, flour, &c.; Diodon, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Lattimer, Rochester, wheat, &c.; Robt. J. Wylie, Buffalo, wheat; Katie, Buffalo, corn; P. Van Antwerp, Fultonville, oats and flour; H. C. Stillman, Oswego, wheat; Mystic, Buffalo, Wheat; Pete Waggoner, Oswego, barley; Billy Lape, Buffalo, corn; Dr. Wilson, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Buffalo, corn; Delphine, Fort Plain, oats, &c.; Ira, Buffalo, corn; Hi Reed, Buffalo, oats; E. Martin, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Monadnock, Oswego, flour; Sarah B. Boardman, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; S. D. Streeter, Buffalo, barley; John H. Dygert, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Kate Schuyler, Buffalo. wheat, &c.; Briggs & Palmer, Buffalo, wheat; G. B. Daniels, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Fall Brooks No. 16, Buffalo, wheat; Lamoreaux, Buffalo, oats; Hiram Graves, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. Tygert, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Henry Palmer, Buffalo, oats; Alpine, Buffalo, wheat; C. Waydell, Rochester, flour, &c.; Thos. Wilson, Buffalo, wheat; A. P. Wright, Oswego, rye, &c.; Kate T. Gardner, Lockport, wheat and barley; Ada A. Buell, Buffalo, corn; Adelbert, Buffalo, oats; Constitution, Oswego, flour, &c.: Ida C. Harper, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Fair Haven, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Caroline, Buffalo, corn; Euphrates, Rome, flour and barley; B. W. Van Voorhees, Oswego, rye, &c.; Gallant Hero, Buffalo, oats; Dan Matthews, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Jas. Mattimore, Buffalo, corn; F. W. Tripp, Buffalo, corn; Alanson Morse, Buffalo, wheat; Adelia, Buffalo, wheat.

Anti-Resumption.

From the Rochester Express.

We ask attention to the following views of one of the most eminent financial authorities of the country. They will repay deliberate perusal and sober reflection. These views, and their opposite, will undoubtedly engage the early attention of Congress, for all the interests of the country require that the serious question involved should be settled one way or the other as soon as possible:

"In his first report to Congress, December, 1865, Mr. Secretary McCulloch told that body that the currency was in excess, and that prices were too high; that the former must be contracted and the latter reduced; that the debt was burdensome and dangerous, and needed to be paid; and that, to the end that he might be enabled so rapidly to proceed in the work of payment as to complete it within thirty years, he desired to have appropriated to the discharge of principal and payment of interest an annual amount of $200,000,000. That done, he was of opinion that the day of resumption would prove to be not far distant.

In his second report, (December, 1866,) after expressing great regret that Congress should, so far as regarded the non-interest-bearing portion of the debt, have limited his contractive powers to $4,000,000 per month, and that he should thus have been 'prevented from taking the first important step toward a return to specie payments,' he urged that for the present fiscal year his powers should be so extended as to enable him to cancel circulating notes at the rate of $6,000,000 per month, and thereafter at the rate of $10,000,000 per month until the whole should have been extinguished. These things done, he believed that we should be ready for resumption in July, 1868, if not even 'at a still earlier day.'

The public debt is now, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000. Of this only $2,100,000,000 as yet bears interest, but to that amount there should this year be added $72,000,000, and next year $120,000,000, until at length in 1870 the whole should draw interest payable in gold, making demands upon the Treasury to the annual extent of $150,000,000. The present demand, admitting that resumption had now taken place, would be but $126,000,000, but to this would have to be added diplomatic expenses and maintenance of fleets abroad, and payment for Walrussia, Samana, and other territories that have been or may be purchased—the whole making it little if any less than $140,000,000, to be gradually increased until it shall reach $155,000,000, if not even $160,000,000.

For obtaining the gold thus needed the Treasury is now wholly dependent on receipts from customs duties, the average of which, as shown by the Treasury report, is almost exactly 30 ℔ cent. To enable us to receive from that source a sum of $140,000,000, we need to import foreign merchandise to the declared extent of $470,000,000.

To this must now be added a sum sufficient to cover the under-valuation, the smuggling, and the passengers' baggage, this last alone amounting to very many millions. By many, ourselves included, it is believed that these involve an additional hundred millions, but we shall content ourselves with taking them at only $60,000,000, giving $530,000,000 as the annual amount of merchandise that must be imported to enable the Treasury to obtain from that source the gold required for enabling it to meet the gold demands upon it.

Nearly the whole of our intercourse with Europe, and very much of it with the rest of the world, being now maintained by means of foreign ships, we need now to add to the above, for freights and passage money, not less than $10,000,000. It is probably twice that amount, but we are content to place it at the one we thus have named, giving so far a total of $540,000,000.

To this must be added the expenses of our absentees, traveling and resident, sometimes estimated at $100,000,000. We, however, are satisfied to place them at $60,000,000, by adding which to the amount above given, we obtain as payable abroad $600,000,000.

Adding next for dividends on stocks held abroad, and for interest on public and private debts, only $60,000,000, we obtain a total of $660,000,000 payable in foreign countries, and in gold. How is this vast demand to be met? Let us see: Exclusive of gold and cotton, our exports, valued in greenbacks, for the fiscal year 1866, amounted to $189,000,000. For the second half of the present fiscal year they were $83,000,000. Taking the same amount for the first half, we have a total of $166,000,000. It is little likely that those of the present year will be greater, but we are content to estimate them at $175,000,000.

Contraction having closed many of our cotton-mills, while forcing very many of them to work short time, the domestic demand for the raw material has so far declined that the price has fallen to less than 18 cents, or about $80 per bale of 450 pounds.

Of the last crop we exported 1,216,000 bales, yielding, probably, little short of $200,000,000. The present one, as now reported by the Bureau of Statistics, will give but 1,568,000 bales, of which we should retain, even with the present diminished consumption, 656,000. This would leave less than 1,000,000 for export, giving $80,000,000 as the amount to be added to the miscellaneous list, and making our total exports, gold excepted, $255,000,000.

Converting this into gold, we obtain less than $180,000,000 with which to meet demands that, as has been shown, exceed $600,000,000. For the balance we must give either gold or bonds. As regards the first, however, the same influences are at work to prevent extension of mining operations throughout the centre, west and the south. Paralysis forces capital back to the commercial cities, and gold mines remain unworked that under a different system would even now be yielding tens of millions. Coal and cotton, gold and iron, feel thus alike the benumbing effects of a policy that to us appears the most vicious that has ever been proposed by any Finance Minister the world as yet has seen.

Under such circumstances what would be the value of a declaration on the part of the Treasury of its ability to resume payment in specie of its obligations? Would any sane man believe that it could do so for even a single week? If none such could or would do so, could resumption have any effect other than that of distributing among private hoards the gold now hoarded in Treasury vaults? That done, to what quarter would the Secretary look for means with which to meet demands for interest?

This question is submitted in the hope that some of those who now so strongly advocate the Secretary's policy may be induced to explain how it is that, in their belief, resumption may be first attained and then maintained."

If we are not mistaken, the above "views" are probably the emanation of Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester. While we deem his figures somewhat in extreme of the actual facts and prospects of our foreign intercourse, they are certainly suggestive of the practical difficulties which must be encountered in any *early* attempt at the resumption of Specie payments. The most sensible suggestion on this point which we have recently met with and republished, is that of Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, to wit: that in about a year after the inauguration of the next President—March 4, 1869—the country may hope to see a close approach to Specie payments, if not the fact itself.—Ed. Times.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

TENANTS IN COMMON—RIGHT OF ACTION AGAINST EACH OTHER.

Wm. W. Janeway vs. Norman C. Newman et al.—This was an action by one tenant in common against a *terre* tenant to recover one-half the rent of a portion of the premises No. 108 Chatham-street, for March and April, 1867. It appeared that defendant had originally been a tenant of Mrs. Sarah A. Green, who died in January, 1866, and left a will devising one undivided half of the premises to her brother the plaintiff, and the other half to David R. Garniss as trustee for the children of George Janeway, a brother of plaintiff. It also appeared that after defendant's lease from Mrs. Green had expired (May 1, 1866,) he had taken a new lease from Garniss alone, acting as executor of the will of Mrs. Green. Before this suit was brought plaintiff had forbade defendant from paying more than half the rent to Garniss. It appeared that Garniss had collected his own half. Defendant's counsel objected to a recovery on the ground: 1st, that under the will of Mrs. Green plaintiff had no immediate right to the rent in question, and 2d, that one tenant in common (like the plaintiff,) had no right to sue alone to recover rents against a *terre* tenent (like the defendant,) but that the action must be brought by both Janeway and Garniss as co-plaintiffs. The Court overruled both objections and ordered a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and interest—$91 58.

Matthews and Betts for plaintiff; Levi Chatfield and D. R. Garniss for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Leon Silverman, indicted for being engaged in defrauding the Internal Revenue, was brought up before the Court, yesterday, having been brought on from Philadelphia under a bench warrant. He was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. An application was made to the Court to reduce the amount of his bail, which had been fixed by Commissioner Newton at $20,000, but the Judge declined to reduce it.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate: Washington Murray, Matthew Van Sicklen, James P. Fagan, Thomas Evans, Antoni Grisch, Joseph Jacobs, Margaret Willetts, Wm. H. Hildreth, Andrew J. Case.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the following-named estates, of Hugh Brady, Michael McCarthy, Philip Muller, Hannah Dougherty, David Ludlam, John Oliver, Friederick Hippel, Hodes Harris, Ella A. Fox, Emma Warnock, George Johnson, Q. O'Donohue, George Scarff, Louis Jimgling, David Russell, John M. French, George Bishop and John Clark.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were issued to the following-named persons: Jacobine Holzmacker, guardian of Charles, Frederick, Jacob, and Bertha Merkel; Catharine Geng, of Matthew Becker; Henrietta S. Nelson, of Mary Jane Bond; Gilbert S. King, of Eliza J. King; Jaques D. Hegeman, of Adrian F., George H., Jaques D., and Ruth J. Hegeman.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The Calender was a light one yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions, and but few of the cases tried were interesting to any but those immediately concerned therein—the prosecutors, the prisoners, and the lawyers. The charges were: of petty larceny, 17; of assault and battery, 10; of cruelty to animals, 5; of violation of the Health Law, 2; of illegal voting 2; of picking pockets, 2; and one of assisting prisoners to escape. As usual in many cases, the complainants failed to appear, and in others, trials were postponed on application of counsel. Following are more interesting cases tried.

THE TARGET EXCURSION NUISANCE.

John Reardon, a handsomely gotten-up young fellow, but marked by that self-satisfied, rowdyish air characteristic of so many of the boys about town, was called to the bar, charged with stealing a red flannel shirt, the property of James Cahill. Cahill keeps a clothing-store on Eighth-avenue, and exhibits his wares out of doors during fine weather. On the day of the offence, among other garments he hung out was the red shirt referred to in the complaint. A target company came along with the customary noise and bravado. The prisoner, one of the number, when passing the store, snatched the shirt from the line to which it hung. He was seen by an officer and arrested. Justice Dowling found him guilty of the larceny and said that target excursion parties were becoming an intolerable nuisance. He would do all he could to extinguish them. These parties did nothing better than afford rowdies the opportunity to give offence to citizens, who were afraid of them in the formidable shape in which they appeared, and to perpetrate other offences against the law. He would make an example of the prisoner by sentencing him to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The prisoner was clearly dumbfounded at the sentence. His crime, no doubt, being committed rather out of the spirit of lawlessness, characteristic of the members of these target companies, than in that of theft.

AIDING THE ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Samuel Holt, James Williams and John Fields were charged with aiding a woman, a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, to escape. They brought a boat alongside an unfrequented part of the Island, where the prisoner was waiting for them, took her into the boat and rowed off with her. There was no evidence to show that Fields had any knowledge of the object the men had in view, or of the character of the woman taken into the boat, he was, therefore, acquitted. The others were remanded for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Susan McDonald, a well-known expert at pocket-picking, was charged with attempting that crime in a dispensary. The complainant had gone in for some medicine, when, as she was standing in the crowd, she felt the hand of the prisoner in her pocket. She told her she might not trouble herself as she had nothing there. The prisoner was then arrested by a policeman. When last before Justice Dowling, Susan was sent up convicted of picking-pockets during Divine service in the Church of the Transfiguration. She was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Irvin was fined $10 for driving a horse having a running sore on his back.

James Smith, whom it will be remembered was found guilty of illegal voting, he having been deprived of his citizenship by imprisonment in the State Prison, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was called up for sentence. Justice Dowling, referring again to the good conduct of the prisoner when undergoing imprisonment for his first offence, and to his acknowledged bravery during the war, said that he would suspend sentence for the offence. It was his impression that the prisoner believed that he had been restored to citizenship by the remission of a portion of sentence, or that he would not have attempted to vote. He thought that it would have been more creditable to both the head and heart of the officer if he had called him (the prisoner) to one side and explained to him the danger of the mistake he was about to make in voting. He (Justice Dowling) hoped that Smith would at once apply to the Governor for the pardon which he had fairly earned by his good conduct and bravery. This late circumstance would in no way militate against him. The Governor's well-known kindness of heart would certainly secure him his rights as a citizen.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

On an application made this morning by counsel for the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, a temporary injunction was granted against Mr. Commissioner Fury, and the City of Brooklyn, in consequence of an order made by defendants preventing the railroad cars from stopping at the ferry for any time longer than was necessary to discharge their passengers. The words of the injunction are: "I do hereby order the defendants, Robert Fury and the City of Brooklyn, and all persons acting for them, to be restrained, until further order of this Court, from removing from Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, the rails and cars belonging to plaintiffs, or either or any of them, and from in any way interfering or intermeddling with the usual operation of said railroad and its cars and horses in the city. And said defendants are further ordered and required to show cause before me, at a special term of this Court, to be held at the City of Brooklyn on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867, why said injunction should not be made perpetual, and why plaintiffs should not have such further or other order of relief as may be just."

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Anne Lynch and James Calhoun, Administrators of the Estate of John Lynch, Deceased, vs. James Spencer.—Plaintiffs sought damages for injuries sustained to a horse, the property of the estate, which injuries were caused by reason of defendant, or his employes, throwing on the street, where the horse was standing, a quantity of nitric or muriatic acid. Two hundred and eighty-seven dollars damages were allowed.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dikeman, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

THE HAMILL ALLEGED FORGERY.

The jury in this case continued in their room during the night, but, failing to agree, were discharged this morning. A new jury has been impaneled to try the case on Monday.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT DECISIONS—Nov. 14.

By Justice Lott.

In the matter of Jacob Shields Dalton, an infant.—Motion for removal of general guardian denied without cost. See decision on file.

Abraham Folk *vs.* Nathaniel Willets and son.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs. See opinion on motion papers.

John B. Borst *vs.* J. Levey.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice to another application for relief. See memorandum on motion papers.

Gilbert L. Beekman *vs.* Anne E. Pixley, et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs, but defendant is allowed ten days to answer.

The Maine Historical Society—Success of Ex-President Woods' Mission to Europe.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Nov. 8.

An important meeting of the Standing and Publishing Committee of the Maine Historical Society, was held at Portland on Friday, 1st inst., to take action in reference to the publication of the documentary history of Maine, and to receive and examine the reports of Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., LL. D., the agent of the Society now in Europe. On Dr. Woods' arrival in England in June last, he secured the assistance and coöperation of W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq., in charge of the State Paper Office, and afterward of R. H. Major, Esq., in charge of the Geographical Department of the British Museum, in addition to his own labors. The results of these investigations have produced a great mass of valuable historical matter, much of which has never been seen by any American explorer, and which has never yet been printed. These papers are of great interest in illustrating the geography of American history. An original letter of Columbus, and various papers defining the grants from Ferdinand and Isabella, are among the papers secured from the archives of Spain, which give a minute account of the discovery of the West Indies, including Cuba, Hispaniola, &c., the manners and customs of its inhabitants on the first arrival of Europeans, &c. The papers concerning Cabot, found in the public archives of Venice, are of a still more interesting character, and establish many points hitherto in dispute, more especially in reference to the statement of Ramanzio as to the discovery of Norumbega, whose great work was published in 1550. It is now made clear that Sebastian Cabot was the authority relied on and quoted. There is also the report in the British State Paper Office of the discovery of the Norumbego in 1580. Its description corresponds with remarkable accuracy with the geography of the Penobscot Bay and River as known to us at this day. Students of the history of Maine will be interested to know that there is a valuable report of voyages and explorations by Capt. George Popham, the founder of Popham Colony and the first Englishman whose remains were laid in New-England, returned by him to his Government as early as 1593. There is, in fact, abundant material for a volume prior to 1600, and the plan proposed of illustrating the progress of discovery by a series of maps in which the successive discoveries of our coast are delineated, with proper notes and references, will form one of its most attractive features. The members of the Society are delighted with the success that has resulted from the labors of Rev. Dr. Woods; and he has been authorized to follow up the search and prepare, or cause to be prepared, the materials necessary for their forthcoming volumes. The appropriation made by the State in 1863 for procuring copies from European archives of documents relating to the early history of Maine, and the grant of 1867 for their publication under the charge of the Maine Historical Society, are creditable to the taste and public spirit of the State of Maine. Hon. Wm. Willis, LL. D., has been appointed editor of these documents.

Shocking Result of an Affray in Kentucky.

A dispatch from Cairo, Ill., 12th inst., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

"An old family quarrel culminated terribly yesterday at Blandville, Ky. A. J. Warden, County Clerk, considering himself deeply wronged by O. D. Campbell, formerly Sheriff, threatened to kill Campbell on sight. Campbell heard of the threats; business compelled him to come to town; Warden advanced; Campbell retreated, warning Warden not to follow. After retreating ten or twelve paces, Campbell shot Warden in the mouth at six yards with a pistol. The ball lodged in the back of the neck and was taken out. Warden may recover. After Warden fell, his daughter, aged eighteen, took her father's pistol and rushed at Campbell, who ran, begging her to let him alone. After running fifty yards Campbell turned, shot a piece out of her ear and continued running. She then shot and missed. Campbell again turned and shot her in the body. She is still living, with no hopes of recovery. Campbell is in jail."

FINANCIAL

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription to the capital stock of the AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., on MONDAY, 18th inst., and will continue open till the whole amount of said capital shall have been subscribed.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1867.

EDWARD HAIGHT,
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, } Commissioners.
J. F. ENTZ,

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will be closed THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election, and reopened THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH-AVS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

MR. A. F. SMITH HAVING RESIGNED as General Superintendent of this Company, Mr. Jesse Burdett has been appointed his successor.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Nov. 15, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 45 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 45 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS
COMPANY'S STOCK.
PARTIAL AND FULL PAYMENTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY W. P. ELLERY,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK,
FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867—		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,090 90	
On Fire Risks	153,596 11	$813,687 01
Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1866		336,305 00
Total		$1,149,992 01
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867—		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$603,803 79	
On Fire Risks	136,342 51	$743,146 30
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.		105,445 09
Total		$848,591 39
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above—Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11	
Fire Losses	65,854 95	
Return Premiums	52,878 87	
Reinsurances	40,035 54	
Agency, Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	40,690 72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c.	20,618 59	
Expenses, &c.	17,082 43	$608,645 21
		$240,043 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
Nov. 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt from tax.)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 Shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City properties	201,900 00

$1,101,400 Par. Cost, $1,089,679 26. Market Value, $1,102,802 50

Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for insurances made		219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,076. Estimated value		3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103,017 10	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	103,315 62
Total		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS C. HAND, SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS, HENRY SLOAN,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, WM. G. BOULTON,
THEO. PAULDING, EDW. DARLINGTON,
JOHN R. PENROSE, H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR, EDW. LAFOURCADE,
H. C. DALLETT, JR., JACOB RIEGEL,
JAMES C. HAND, JACOB P. JONES,
WM. C. LUDWIG, JAMES B. M'FARLAND,
JOSEPH H. SEAL, JOSHUA P. EYRE,
GEORGE G. LEIPER, SPENCER M'ILVAINE,
HUGH CRAIG, J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburgh,
JOHN D. TAYLOR, A. B. BERGER, Pittsburgh,
GEO. W. BERNADOU, D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Organized 1853.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Deposits received, from 5 cents up to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Nov. 20, will draw interest from Nov. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

DRY GOODS

CARPETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
NOV. 16, 1867.

AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, EXTRA AND IMPERIAL THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS, HEAVY AND LIGHT OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., ALL AT REDUCED PRICES. GOODS SOLD IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT FOR CASH ONLY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1867, of the best and latest styles of millinery goods, dress and cloak trimmings, ladies' furnishing goods, &c. in connection with Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 838 Broadway. Dressmakers, milliners and ladies generally, in search of fashionable novelties, will always be able to find at this establishment the best assortment of the latest novelties imported, and in richness not to be surpassed by any house in the City.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.
Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A
SPLENDID STOCK OF CLOAKS,
OF ALL THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, IN
VELVET,
VELVET BEAVER,
ASTRAKHAN,
TURKISH CLOTH,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER,
AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
PARIS MADE CLOAKS
AT $20.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF
PAISLEY
AND
FRENCH CASHMERE
SHAWLS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Have now in stock a splendid assortment of
BROCHE, STRIPED, PLAID AND CHENE
SILKS,
of the latest Paris styles,
Also a splendid line of
PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WHITE AND COLORED SATINS,
BROCADES, &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail one of the finest stocks of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS
to be found in the City,
comprising
POPLINS, (all styles and qualities,)
EPINGLINES,
SIAMS,
WINCEYS,
MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CRAPE CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
DERBY CORDS,
and other styles of dress goods in great variety, and will be offered at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

THE ELYSIAN BED.
J. E. FISHLEY,
Twelve years with Paton & Co.,
No. 56 East 13th-st.,
Two doors west of Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
A full line of ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINE, BOMBAZINE SERGES, TAMISE, BISMARCK, CRAPE and PARISIENNE CLOTHS, at less than cost of importation. Also, SHAWLS, SACQUES and BONNETS, at reduced prices.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

AND THE FLAG STILL WAVES,
and the motto it bears is
DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.
There is no cheering, but both our stores filled to overflowing with prompt cash customers, coming from Hoboken, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh and the surrounding country, is still stronger evidence that the people are shunning high priced gouging dealers, and are rallying around the stores where old goods are cut down to the proper price, and new goods bought and sold at auction rates.
TREMENDOUS CRASH IN MUSLINS.
WHAT'S THE MATTER? WHO'S HURT?
We shall give our customers this week another large lot of wide Bleached Muslins,
SPLENDID QUALITY,
and warranted nearly as fine as Wamsuttas, for 12½c. a yard. Also, 20,000 yards of unbleached Muslins,
YARD WIDE AND VERY HEAVY,
for only 1s. a yard. These unbleached Muslins are the heaviest and best goods ever manufactured in this country, and are the same goods sold all over the city last week for 20c. For the benefit of both friends and foes, we shall display these goods outside of the door, where customers can examine them in a good light and at their leisure. This will enable all to see the goods
BEFORE THEY ENTER THE STORE.
Blankets, $2 a pair, worth $4; for $3 50, worth $5 50; splendid Blankets for $4, $5 and $6 a pair. Most merchants advertise blankets by the single one; our prices are so much a pair.
Best Merrimac Prints 12½c. Splendid Delaines 12½c.
By buying Blankets of us you save nearly one-half.
ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, ALL KINDS DRESS GOODS AND CLOAKINGS FROM AUCTION, AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above prices are for CASH DOWN. Credit customers must pay 10 per cent extra.
FOSTER BROTHERS, Eighth-av., near Eighteenth-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
H. O'FARRELL has just received from auction and is offering this week:
1,000 pieces of English Brussels carpets at $1 45c. per yard; 500 pieces of extra three-ply and super poma loom, of beautiful patterns, at very low prices, as all-wool ingrain, at 70 cents per yard. Particular attention is called to his furniture department, which comprises the largest and choicest assortment of PARLOR and BEDROOM FURNITURE that can be found in this City. Warerooms, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st. All goods warranted.

WAKE UP AND READ THE NEWS.
No more lying under the bed to keep warm.
FOSTER & WELSH are selling
Gray Blankets for $1, $1, $1, $1 each.
Very Heavy, $1 50, $1 75, $2 each.
White Blankets, $1, $1 25, $1 50 each.
Very Heavy, all Wool, $2, $2 50, $3 each.
These goods are the last of a Jobber's stock, and will be sold at the above low figures to close them out.
No. 227 8th-av., up near 22d-st., New York City.
No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 18,
CRIMSON AND BLACK, BLUE AND BLACK, AND GREEN AND BLACK POPLINS, at 25c. PER YARD, VALUE, 50c.
EXTRA FANCY QUALITY DO. AT 75c. and $1 PER YARD.
HEAVY PLAID CHENE AND JASPE SILKS AT $1 25 and $1 50 PER YARD.
Also, a large lot of CHENE ARMURE MATERIALS for dress suits at equally low prices.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
DESIRABLE SECOND MOURNING STRIPED and PLAID DRESS GOODS, from $2 to $4 per dress. These goods are offered at less than half their value.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.
Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.
Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS of
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, ASTRAKHANS, COLORED VELVETEENS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of novelties for men's and boys' wear, just received.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
FROM AUCTION,
Five cases of EMPRESS CLOTHS will be sold at less than GOLD PRICES. All wool at 75c., $1, $1 12½. One case VERY HEAVY OTTOMAN POPLINS, SUPERIOR MAKE, at $2, worth $3.
No. 551 BROADWAY.
BEAVER and ASTRAKHAN CLOAKINGS—the handsomest, largest and cheapest stock ever offered at retail.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW CARPETINGS
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE
RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
BREAKFAST ROBES ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDER-GARMENTS,
CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST
OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
BLACK COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND
SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED
ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL,
ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES,
PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH,
A LARGE VARIETY
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Nov. 11.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
Great reduction on all the stock.
SPECIALLY.
Plain silk, all colors, at $3 a set, worth $3 75. Empress cloth, 200 pieces, ten per cent. cheaper than any house in the City.
Cloth for cloaking equally cheap; largest assortment in New-York. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
or No. 1 Waverley-place.

NEW CLOAK AND DRESSMAKING ROOMS.
MADAM WESCOTT,
No 774 Broadway,
will open on Wednesday, Nov. 20, a handsome assortment of Cloaks, Sacques, Morning Jackets, Ladies' and Children's Walking Suits, Boulevard Skirts, &c. Madame Jerard, from PARIS, will superintend the dressmaking department. Ladies' own material made to order.

SHAWLS. CLOAKS. CLOAKINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK UP-TOWN.
THE CHEAPEST SHAWLS AND CLOAKS UP-TOWN.
ATTENTION!
HEAVY ALL-WOOL BEAVER, from $2 to $5.
EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH CHINCHILLA, all wool, $3.
MAGNIFICENT BLACK ESQUIMAUX BEAVER, the best imported, only $6 per yard.
SILVER FOX CLOAKINGS
From last WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, at $4, $4 50 and $5; these splendid and most celebrated goods were sold one week ago for $7, $8 and $9 per yard.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
in endless variety, got up with the utmost care and of the choicest styles, 50 per cent. below the regular prices of down-town cloak stores.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
BERLIN ZEPHYR SHAWLS for $5 and $6, sold for $8 and $10 elsewhere.
ALL-WOOL DOUBLE SHAWLS, 72x144, only $6 and $7, worth from $10 to $12.
BROCHE, SQUARE and DOUBLE SHAWLS, we are getting every week from auction, and are selling them less than gold cost.
ADOLPH KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Merinoes, Coburgs, Alpacas, Poplins, from late auction sales, at 50c. on the dollar.
Blankets for a mere song at
ADOLPH KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS.
STRIPED INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
from $45 upward; formerly sold at $75 upward.
PLAIN OPEN CENTRE from $100 each upward.
A splendid and choice assortment of
LONG and SQUARE
At $200, formerly sold at $550.
At 250, formerly sold at 400.
At 300, formerly sold at 450.
The finer qualities at
PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FOSTER & WELSH
ARE SELLING
Yard-wide Atlantic Mill Muslin, 12½c.
Yard-wide Muslin, like Wamsutta, 12½c.
Best make Prints, 12½c.
Heavy Canton Flannel, 15c., 18c., 22c., 25c.
All Wool Flannel, 25c., 30c., 35c.
Comfortables and Quilts very cheap.
Large assortment of Dress Goods at any price.
No. 227 8th-av., up near 22d-st., New-York City.
No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
A full line of BLACK SILKS and IRISH POPLINS will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 18, consisting of the very best makes, at less than GOLD PRICES.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,
Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

SHIPPING.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK..........Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Dec. 7
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 19, AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship
FAH-KEE, W. LIESGANO, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship
NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY.
will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on
MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
connecting at Panama with the new steamship
OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Friday, 15th, A. M., until Wednesday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The steamship MONEKA, Capt. B. B. SHACKFORD, will sail for CHARLESTON, S. C., on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer SARAGOSSA will follow on the 23d inst.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

CROMWELL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAY steamship for New-Orleans. The new and first-class steamship CORTES, Capt. S. WHITMAN, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, TUESDAY, Nov. 19.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTEZ, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CIRCASSIAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 13, 7:30 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 12 M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
	Wednes., Nov. 20, 10:20 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. VANDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-slip) at 3 P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY.
A new illustrated paper,
OUT EARLY
MONDAY MORNING.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner Nassau), Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 17, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

MRS. PH. DIEFFENBACH-TRUCHSESS,
PROPRIETRESS OF THE DENTAL OFFICE,
389 CANAL-ST. 389

Begs to return her sincere thanks to her patrons for the confidence shown her in so flattering and high a degree during the last year. In order to comply with the wishes expressed by so many of her customers, Mrs. DIEFFENBACH-TRUCHSESS has released the building used by her as a Dental Office, No. 389 Canal-st., for a number of years, and will attend to her patrons with the same care and punctuality as before, assisted by the most skillful and experienced Dentists. In order to avoid mistakes, Mrs. DIEFFENBACH-TRUCHSESS begs to call attention to the fact that this Dental Office is the only one existing under the name of DIEFFENBACH, and that all other firms which put up the name of Dieffenbach as a sign, only do so in order to deceive the public.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
SMALL ARMS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY.
By authority of the War Department, will be sold, at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, by public auction, the following ordnance and ordnance stores:
19,551 SMALL ARMS,
comprising the following kinds:
Colt's revolving rifles.
United States rifles, model 1840.
Enfield rifle-muskets.
Belgian rifle-muskets.
Enfield rifles.
Sappers' rifles.
United States rifle-muskets.
Austrian rifle-muskets.
Belgian rifle-muskets.
United States smooth-bore muskets.
Austrian rifles.
Adams' pistols.
Lefancheux pistols.
Savage's pistols.
Starr's pistols.
Whitney's pistols.
Prussian rifle-muskets.
Burnside's carbines.
Cosmopolitan carbines.
Gallagher's carbines.
Green's carbines.
Hall's carbines.
Joslyn's carbines.
Maynard's carbines.
Merrill's carbines.
Smith's carbines.
Starr's carbines.
Wesson's carbines.
Austrian carbines.
With 15,000 appurtenances, such as screw-drivers, ball-screws, cones, cone-wrenches, thumb-vises, wipers, ball-molds, thongs, gunslings, &c.
ALSO,
10,000 United States cavalry sabres, light.
10,000 United States cavalry saddles.
1,076,000 Maynard's primers, and
100,000 other items,
COMPRISING:
Artillery carriages.
Traveling forges.
Battery wagons.
Artillery harness.
Cartridge-boxes.
Sword and bayonet scabbards.
Cartridge-box plates.
Cartridge-box belt plates.
Halters.
Saddles and saddle-bags.
Breeching, collars, traces, &c.
Gunbarrels and bayonets.
Cruppers, valises.
Drivers' saddles.
Cap-pouches.
Shoulder-belts.
Artillery and cavalry bridles and tools.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 25th of November, 1867.
The Government reserves the right to refuse bids.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN.
Office No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PARTITION AND GUARDIAN SALE OF SEVENTY-TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
(Late the property of Benjamin Deforest, deceased,)
On Hamilton-square, 69th and 70th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., being the entire block. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. corner 14th-st.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., a valuable collection of beautiful oil paintings of American scenery west of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the most interesting and prominent points in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, and the picturesque valley of the Yo Semite, painted from original sketches taken by our American artist, Mr. F. A. BUTMAN, during a ten years' residence on the Pacific coast. The collection numbers in all about 100 pictures of mountain, valley, lake, river and coast scenes, and is particularly worthy of attention as being truthful views of the grand scenery of the far West. Included in the sale are his fine pictures of Mounts Hood, Shasta, St. Helen's, and Lassen's Peak. The above will be on exhibition day and evening from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

GEO A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21, and following days,
SPLENDID PRIVATE LIBRARY.
The library of Mr. Geo. A. Eliot, of Newburgh. Particulars in Monday's paper.

THE HONORABLE HUDSONS BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.—A sale by catalogue of the foregoing will take place at the Company's warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY
A new illustrated paper,
OUT EARLY
MONDAY MORNING.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.
1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building Storage Reservoir," and directed "To the Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, (at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read,) for constructing a Storage Reservoir on Compton Hill, near Grand-av., between Lafayette-av. and Pontiac-st.

The reservoir will be about 833 feet long by 500 feet wide (measured along the top of inside slope) and 26 feet deep; divided into two compartments by a masonry division wall.

The engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
100,000 cubic yards of earth excavation made into bank.
90,000 cubic yards of earth excavation from burrow pits.
6,000 cubic yards of earth excavation soiling on slopes.
50,000 cubic yards of clay puddles.
2,700 cubic yards of broken stone on slopes.
7,500 cubic yards of concrete.
5,000 cubic yards of stone slope paving.
110 square yards stone floor paving 12 inches thick.
4,350 cubic yards coursed rubble masonry.
150 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
5,100 square feet coping 10 inches thick.
150 lineal feet laying 36-inch cast-iron water pipe.
150 lineal feet laying 30-inch cast-iron water pipe.
8,600 lineal feet laying 20-inch cast-iron water pipe.
130 lineal feet laying 12-inch cast-iron water pipe.

The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made. The whole to be completed by the 15th of October, 1869.

Plans can be seen, and specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the Engineer's office as above, on or after the 18th of November, 1867. The amount of security required will not be less than fifty thousand dollars. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security, after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do.
By order of the Board, GEORGE K. BUDD, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Nov. 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 26th day of November, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building the MARBLE TILE, MANTELS and BASES for the north wing of the Treasury extension.

Plans and drawings of all the work required can be seen or obtained at this office.

The Marble Tile (excepting that required for the Cashier's Room) will be of black and white marble, of one (1) inch thickness; squares of twelve (12) inches, and to correspond to that in the west wing of the Treasury extension. The white squares must be of veined Italian marble, of good texture and color. The black marble squares must also be of equal quality to that in the halls of the west wing. All the tiles must be accurately jointed and squared, and the face rubbed to a smooth, plane surface, in thorough, workmanlike manner. Borders in the halls to be of black marble, the width to be given hereafter.

About ten thousand (10,000) superficial feet will be required, and bids must be made per superficial foot.

The tile for the Cashier's Room to be of style and dimensions shown on plans and drawings, the bid for which must be in the aggregate.

The skirting for rooms and halls must be of best dove-colored Vermont marble, of quality, dimensions and finish equal to sample shown in this office. About seven thousand (7,000) lineal feet will be required, and bids must be made per lineal foot.

Mantels to be of best veined Italian marble, according to plans and drawings in this office; must be finished in the best style; bids for the same to be made per piece. Bidders may, however, state price if furnished in other marbles, and submit specimens of such marble as they can furnish.

All the above work must be completed and delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1868.

Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department; upon which estimate amounts twenty per cent. will be retained until the completion and delivery of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $2,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of such security to be certified to by either a U. S. District Judge, Attorney, or Clerk of U. S. District Court.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to award for any portion of the same, if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Bids to be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Marble Work," and addressed to the "Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect,
U. S. Treasury Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Wm H. Collins, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged.
JOHN A. TWEEDY,
Assignee of Nathan Samuels.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y. for Assignee, Utica, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; female physician if desired; insured immediate relief, with safety, from whatever cause guaranteed.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, four lots in Circle 17, 168@17,171, most desirably located in new ground back of Battle Hill; highest elevation in the Cemetery and commanding view. Address Box No. 2,321 Post-office, New-York.

WOOD TURNING—BY STEAM POWER, IN all its branches, neatly and promptly executed at No. 480 Water-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE broker and house agent, No. 6 Pine-st., gives special attention to the renting of stores and dwellings and purchasing and selling of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, interest, &c. Investments made and entire charge taken of estates. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also a 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot on 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Immediate possession can be had of both of the above houses. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE—FOR speculation or immediate improvement; 8 lots finely situated, 300 feet east of 11th-av., (Boulevard,) on 149th and 150th sts., at a reasonable price; others in the vicinity and on the Boulevard.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND most pleasant residences in Jersey City; five minutes from ferries; horse cars pass the corner; two-story and extension, (brick;) modern improvements; full-sized lot, 25x100; price, $10,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 377 Grove-st., Jersey City.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 21x55x100, superior order; No. 58 West 47th-st.; immediate possession; price reasonable.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 6x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; lots, 88x200 feet. The stores have been recently built by day's work in the strongest and most substantial manner, suitable for storage, warehouse or manufacturing purposes, and by the introduction of steam power could be made pay 20 to 25 per cent. on the whole investment. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—A DOUBLE CORNER STORE, with the lofts; 45 feet front on Canal-st., through to Walker; one block from Broadway; opposite Earle's Hotel, and near the stores of McLean & Stotesbury, Sherman Bros., Andrews, Sandford & Smith, Baskerville, Sherman & Co., and other leading houses. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXTRA-SIZE brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A DESIRABLE, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, $16 PER MONTH, AT No. 4 Lynch-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., one block from Flushing-av.; fifteen minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—COTTAGES OF SIX AND EIGHT rooms each, houses of ten to eighteen rooms, and floors on Broadway. Apply to H. WEST, tailor, Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A VERY FINE UNFURNISHED DWELLING-HOUSE to let; rent satisfactory to desirable parties. Apply on premises, No. 506 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., before 12 and after 3.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A MODERN three-story basement and sub-cellar house on 128th-st., near 5th-av.; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. MEAD, No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

BOND-ST.—PARLORS' FLOOR TO LET, WITH or without basement. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 460 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer; 25x100. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address R. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire board for the Winter, with a parlor and bed room connecting, in an eligible location. Address, with particulars and terms, J. S., Box No. 3,521 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET, with first-class board, a neatly furnished hall bed-room, second floor, front, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 173 West 13th-st., east of 8th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN comfortable rooms, with first-class board, at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; references required.

BOARD IN WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house and neighborhood first-class.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,
A new illustrated paper,
OUT EARLY
MONDAY MORNING.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; good light, with or without power, equal to 20,000 feet of floor, and yard not less than 50 by 50; wanted by May 1, or sooner if convenient; east side, below 10th-st., preferred. Address H. C. S., Station A.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF three grown persons, a small house, neatly and completely furnished, between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 38th-st. Address Box Zo. 390 Post-office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE CO. Also, roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE, SUITABLE for two horses, in good order, offered at a great sacrifice, price $450, at CHARLES BEARDSLEY'S, corner Broadway and 37th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.
Performance of Marie Antoinette commences precisely at 7½.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENING at 7½.
WEDNESDAY, matinee at 1.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
Sale of seats will commence at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
NOTICE.—To avoid the exorbitant prices generally paid to speculators, the public are requested to purchase their seats at the advertised ticket offices.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
before her departure for Havana, per steamship Eagle, in which she is to embark on next Thursday, the 21st of November, will give in New-York
THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK..........Director
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
General Admission,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
Family Circle,
FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
Secured Seats, from 50 cents to $1 extra.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, AT 8,
Second night of Gounod's masterwork,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
TUESDAY—ONLY NIGHT OF DONIZETTI'S
LA FAVORITA.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 20,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE,
ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 20,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, 18th instant.
Families of respectability can obtain tickets on application to Mr. TRENOR, at the
ROOMS 6TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.
MR. TRENOR'S CLASSES ARE NOW OPEN.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY.
A new illustrated paper,
OUT EARLY
MONDAY MORNING.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION of Havre, under the patronage of H. M. the Emperor and H. H. the Prince Imperial. Opening June 1, and closing October 31, 1868, comprising forty-three classes in five groups, viz.: 1. Navigation; 2. Goods; 3. Fishing; 4. Agriculture; 5. Complimental Classes. Demands for admission to be addressed, before the first of January, 1868, to the undersigned, Commissioner of the Havre Exhibition for the United States. For the programme, plan and rules of the Exhibition, transportation, &c., apply to V. PRECHT, office of the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 9?7 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.—Eight additional young ladies can be received, at $200 per year, including board and tuition in English. Excellent advantages in the ornamental branches. Apply to C. H. GILMAN, Esq., No. 167 Broadway, New-York; or the Principal, Rev. D. N. SMITH.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. Henry B. Chapin, A. M., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The second quarter of the Forty-eighth School year commences on MONDAY, Nov. 18. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, England, previously of Harvard College, Mass., will receive two private pupils, and prepare them for the American or English Universities. Address OXFORD, St. Germain Hotel.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

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DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
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Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

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Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. WILLIAM M. BRUNDAGE a partner in our firm and shall continue the business of buying and selling stocks and gold, strictly on commission, at No. 63 Exchange place, under the firm of MESEROLE, TRUMBULL & CO.
C. B. MESEROLE,
JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
WM. M. BRUNDAGE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1867.

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Performances in the lecture-room each day,
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This week will be presented
THE POWERFUL MELODRAMA OF
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THE SAILOR'S DREAM.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
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TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
A very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
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LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY,
LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL.
LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA.
RECENTLY ADDED.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
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Increased Attractions. Two New Ballets.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
the wonderful magic crystal fountain, introduced by Prof. Mosster, from Berlin. In M. Ronzani's ballet, entitled LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
Romantic ballet danced by
GUISEPPENA MORLACCHI,
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the
SEVEN PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES,
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GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
in the Spectacular Drama of the
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EVERY EVENING AT 8.
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L. B. LENT..........Director
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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
JOSEPH PFAU,
JOSEPH PFAU,
JOSEPH PFAU,
from the Emperor's Circus, St. Petersburgh, whose
ASTOUNDING FEATS
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have been received on every representation with
TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM,
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THE MOST MARKED SENSATION
of the season, will appear
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
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THIS WONDERFUL ARTIST,
in his extraordinary performances, presents
THE MOST SUPERB DISPLAY OF
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ever witnessed in any country. His
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
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surpass beyond comparison anything and everything of the kind hitherto attempted in America, while the ease, elegance and artistic execution of his feats, prove him well entitled to the reputation which he has achieved in Europe, as
THE GREATEST OF LIVING ATHLETES!
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
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ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
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IN INFINITE VARIETY,
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THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
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THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
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the inimitable Clowns, in no end of drolleries.
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SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
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Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, Pianist.
Mr. G. F. LISTEMANN } The celebrated violinists,
and } their first appearance in
Mr. B. LISTERMANN, } America.
Mr. A. DESSANE, Accompanist.
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Together with Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, Organist, his first appearance this season.

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Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL.....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS.
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IRVING HALL.
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 24,
IGNATZ POLLAK'S
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
AT WHICH
MISS FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THE RENOWNED GERMAN TRAGEDIENNE,
will read selections from Shakespeare, and several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists will appear.
Tickets $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and other principal music stores. Also at Irving Hall.

H 11 nights **A** 11 nights **R** 11 nights **T** 11 nights **Z**
AT DODWORTH HALL No. 806 Broadway.
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MONDAY, Nov. 18, at 8. SATURDAY at 2½.
M. HARTZ, THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD, will introduce several novel illusions, including the REAL INDIAN BASKET FEAT.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; now for sale at the Hall. Doors open at 7½. Matinee doors open at 2. Children half price. Chickering's Piano is used.

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Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M.
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LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., IN Broadway Bank building, or between that and Chatham-st., in Chambers-st., a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of this paper.

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H. L. BATEMAN.......... Lessee and Director
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MLLE. TOSTEE.
The Management has great pleasure in stating that Mlle. TOSTEE'S physician, having announced her complete restoration to health, she will reappear, and positively perform, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 20,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT,
and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 23, in
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

La Grand Duchess	Mlle. Tostee
Fritz	Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul	Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck	Mons. Lagriffoul
Le Général Boum	Mons. Duchesne
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Wanda	Mlle. De Felcourt
Iza	Mlle. de Rangers
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Charlotte	Mlle. Susanne
Officier	Mons. Chopin

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 23,
LE PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10; Proscenium Boxes, $10 to $15.
Begins at 7¾.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER'S "NORWOOD."—The great religious and patriotic drama.

"NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND" every night and SATURDAY Matinee.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER'S "NORWOOD" is produced with the loveliest scenery, the noblest music, the sweetest songs, the liveliest acting in the City.

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SOPHIE,
IRENE
AND JENNIE,
in original parts, supported by a first-class company.
The performance terminates every night at 10¼ o'clock precisely.
The prices of the Theatre are fixed at the great popular standards.
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EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
AT THE
NEW-YORK THEATRE, NO. 728 BROADWAY.

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Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
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Mrs. Cowley's elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss J. DAY and Miss E. MONELL.
TUESDAY, Nov. 19.
THE HONEYMOON.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, (for the last time.)
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
FRIDAY, Nov. 22, (for the last time,)
THE HONEYMOON.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

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MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
TWO HUNDRED LIFE-SIZE FIGURES.
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SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON OF 1867-8,
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1867,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THOMAS BALL'S
great marble portrait statue of
EDWIN FORREST,
as Caius Marcius Coriolanus, on exhibition at No. 822 Broadway. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

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$16 TO $20 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCTION in music; thoroughly experienced teacher; unexceptionable references. Address by letter Miss R. R., care of S. S. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway.

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DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 34 West 4th-st.; new class MONDAY, THURSDAY. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances taught in six private lessons.

MISS M. LOUISE HOLDEN, PIANIST, will accept a few more private pupils; terms, $12 per quarter; references if desired. Address C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

MRS. THOMAS CAULFIELD OFFERS instruction to advanced pupils. Singing, harp, piano-forte. Application No. 64 West 32d-st.

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209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 6th av., corner 26th-st.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Army of the Tennessee—Sufferings, Claims and Prospects of the South.

Address of Gen. Sherman Before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at St. Louis, Nov. 13, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADES AND FRIENDS:—Five days ago I was far away, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, when a brief dispatch from Gen. CAVENDER told me that you expected me here on this occasion, to deliver the formal annual address. Though the task is one that I would have avoided, and is such as I never attempted in my life, yet I feel under so many obligations to you that I must venture, even at the risk of being misunderstood by the outside world. Many and many a time have you responded to my call under far less pleasing circumstances, and it is but just and fair that I should now reciprocate, trusting to your charitable consideration. I should, even now, be at Fort Laramie, at an Indian council, but am indebted to the courtesy of my colleagues of the Peace Commission, and more especially to the personal kindness of General AUGUR, who represents me there, for the opportunity of being here this night. It is a high privilege for me thus to meet my old comrades once more in health and comfort here at my own home in St. Louis, in the midst of peace, plenty and all the luxuries of civilization, instead of far away in the distant camps of the South, surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war; and it is right we should thus meet again to keep alive the memories of those days and of those events which are not only woven into our very natures, but into the history of our country itself. It was not my good fortune to be present at your meeting last year in Cincinnati, but I have read in print the address of our President, Gen. RAWLINS, which so clearly and fully described the history of the Society, and of the Army of the Tennessee, that a further attempt on my part would be superfluous, and if now I touch on some of the leading points it will be simply to fill a gap or to illustrate the subject of my discourse. But little over six years ago, in the memorable year 1861, we were all startled by the gathering clouds that portended civil war, but so accustomed had our people become (at the North especially) to the warlike language of the press, that few realized the real danger. Our people could not believe that any part of them had cause to rebel against a Government so mild and paternal in its nature; but all at once the storm cloud burst over Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and then our Northern masses rose in majestic earnestness, determined to rescue the country from the threatened danger, cost what it might. Regiment after regiment came pouring into existence, strong in muscle, determined in purpose but ignorant as children of the stern requirements of war. Casting our eyes to the South we beheld about one-third of our people, occupying nearly one-half of our territory, arrayed in open, defiant rebellion to the national authority, and who had, after long-seeming preparation, seized upon the national mints, custom-houses, navy-yards, arsenals and forts; had deliberately organized a separate government, and set up a claim to be recognized as an independent power among the nations of the earth. Before their purpose had been divined, or could be prevented, they had organized their people into a strong military order, and had built a continuous line of forts and camps from the Potomac to the plains of the West, barring our passage down the Mississippi and to the South. Then in defiance they boldly challenged our advance. While our parlor knights—bold in words but not in deeds—were crying aloud, "On to Richmond;" "Break the back-bone of the rebellion;" "Crush the monster in the bud," and other harmless general expressions, of more sound than fury, quietly, without noise or confusion, without boasting or bluster, without the sound of the trumpet or of the press, an army, mostly of Western men, had assembled at Cairo and Paducah under the leadership of him whom we still delight to call our chief, embarked upon their frail steamboats, and, conveyed by the gallant navy under Commodore FOOTE, turned their course up the Tennessee River, and assumed the proud title of the "Army of the Tennessee." Hardly was the fact known before the whole country was electrified by the glad tidings that Henry and Donelson had fallen, that the boasted rebel line was broken in twain, and that its ends and fragments had been loosened and were falling back in confusion to a safe place. Then on to Shiloh, where we fought the rebels one of those hard and bloody battles worthy to be called an epoch in the war itself; and with the aid of our comrade Army of the Cumberland, we drove them back, and beyond their second chosen lines at Corinth. Here these two armies, destined to play so important a part in the future war, parted for a time—the one eastward and the other westward—looking to that majestic artery of our country, the Mississippi River. The Navy, ever bold and gallant, aiding us on land, and following up quickly all successes, had pushed down the Mississippi, and like the swoop of an eagle had pounced upon and crushed at a single blow the rebel fleet at Memphis. Then on to Vicksburgh; but her Gibraltar-like walls, crowned by battery on battery, barred their passage and defied assault. Again the Army of the Tennessee was put in motion, and after a whole year of toil and battle, varied in adventure that would fill a volume, that renowned fortress succumbed at last to the army and navy, led by two heroes that have no superior in any country, and both of whom still live to reap the rewards of their labors GRANT and PORTER. That Fourth of July, 1863, thus became doubly glorious in our country's calendar. It was not for all of us to celebrate that day in wine and rejoicing, for some of us had to content ourselves with water taken from those dirty ponds about Jackson, poisoned by the dead carcasses of a fleeing army; but others of you did behold our flag arise on that white court-house in Vicksburgh, which had so long been the target of our artillery; and that other scene of exquisite interest, when every gunboat and every steamer came pouring out from nook and cave above, and from the waters of the deadly Yazoo, and hurried down to that levee, where for so long a time they had been strangers. I have often thought in my dreams of the luminary, bright as a fairy, decked off with her flags, and streaming down the turbid waters of the Mississippi, proclaiming to the world that that great river was again free, and that her waters went "unvexed to the sea." You nor I, nor any of us, will again experience the joy of that day, and if the Army of the Tennessee had then gone out of existence the people of this country would owe us a debt of gratitude hard to repay. But the end was not yet. Our comrade Army of the Cumberland, far away in the mountains of East Tennessee, called for help, and we had to go. Through forests, over rivers, through the mud, and over the rocks, we paused not till Lookout Mountain, with its rebel batteries, frowned down upon us, and upon our beleaguered comrades in Chattanooga. You remember I was summoned ahead of you to meet Gen. GRANT in Chattanooga, and I recall my feelings as, standing with him on the parapet of Fort Wood, he pointed out to me the circling rebel camps, with their pickets walking their posts, in clear daylight, close up to our lines. I then realized that our troops were closely besieged, and that our General, unaccustomed to such close quarters, only awaited your arrival to cut the gordian knot and let his army free. So impatient was he, that, after receiving his orders, I hastened back to meet you at Bridgeport, pulling an oar myself one bright moonlight night, down those thirty miles of river, and, without allowing you a moment's rest, I hurried you forward. You know the sequel, how we massed behind those hills, and laid that pontoon bridge below Chickamauga at night, and hastily marched to the top of Mission Ridge. The prolongation of BRAGG's line of investment—clearly there was not room there for us both, and one of us had to quit—we had not the remotest intention of going, and BRAGG fell into the very trap which our General had set for him. He drew from his centre as against us, to such an extent, that THOMAS, with the Army of the Cumberland, burst out of his intrenchments, and swept the rebel hosts off that Mission Ridge, and paused not till the broken fragments had escaped beyond Ringgold Gap, leaving us masters in the Tennessee Valley. We, too, took part in the pursuit, and finding ourselves in the open country at Greysville, and knowing the poverty of the storehouses at Chattanooga, I got leave to conduct you up to the Hiawassee, the very garden of the old Cherokees, where I hoped to find meal for you, and at least corn stalks for our horses. But we had hardly reached that river when WILSON, the ever-messenger of hard work, came bearing letters to me from Gen. GRANT, saying that he hated to call on us for more marching, but there was no alternative. We were already fifty miles in the direction of Knoxville, where BURNSIDE was closely besieged by the rebel LONGSTREET, and needed help. At the time our men were in decidedly light marching order. Our haversacks, with the old "three days' rations to last five," had already been drawn out to seven; but this was no time for hesitation, and we went on to Knoxville and relieved BURNSIDE from his pressing danger. If, on that occasion, we were a little hard on our Union friends of East Tennessee, I hope they appreciated the fact that they had as much interest in the result as we; and as to our rebel friends, they knew that we, who were engaged in a national work, ought not to suffer for food as long as they had any. It will not do for me now to dwell on those interesting times, but there is one point of history so often misstated that I will venture a correction. You all remember that in the Winter of 1863-'4 I left the Fifteenth Corps, and part of the Sixteenth encamped along the railroad from Huntsville to Stevenson, while I almost alone returned by river to Memphis and Vicksburgh, whence, with MCPHERSON and HURLBUT, we made that Meridian excursion. The sole and exclusive object of that Winter march was to prepare the coming grand campaign of 1864, to drive back the rebel army of Gen. POLK out of Mississippi, and to break up all railroads there, more especially the Mobile and Ohio roads, so that the rebels could not again threaten the safety of the Mississippi River, which was deemed vital to our cause, by anything but mere cavalry dashes, such as FORREST was accustomed to make, temporary in their nature. Of course I gave out extensively that we were destined for Mobile or Montgomery, but I had no intention of going further than Meridian, and when we had accomplished that we returned to the river at our leisure. That enabled me to spare to Gen. BANKS the two divisions of Gens. A. J. SMITH and MOWER, and also to draw from the river Gen. MCPHERSON with the three divisions of VEATCH, LEGGETT and GILES A. SMITH, all of which afterward shared with us in the glories of the succeeding battles of the war. I have reason to know, also, that the breaches he made in the railroads about Meridian were not fully repaired by the rebels during the war, and that they were one of the causes which in the next Winter compelled HOOD to delay about Florence a whole month waiting for his clothing and ammunition, going to Gen. THOMAS the very time he needed to collect the forces necessary to whip him on his arrival before Nashville, including the two divisions of our Army of the Tennessee, which under A. J. SMITH and MOWER had fully sustained the reputation of this army, to which they rightfully belonged.

I would like thus to go on and trace the career of this our glorious army through those eventful times of 1864 and 1865, from the first dash through Snake Creek Gap, to Resacca, to Kingston, to New-Hope, Dallas and Kenesaw, to the Chattahoochee, around by Roswell to Decatur, to Atlanta, where our beloved MCPHERSON fell; to Savannah, to Sachehatchee and Columbia, to Fayetteville and Goldsboro, to Raleigh and Durham Station, and, last, to the capital of our country, near 2,000 miles of continuous marching. The time will not permit me to do justice to so interesting a subject. But I will here again, on this public occasion, renew my full and willing testimony to the noble spirit that always animated this army. Its career was ever onward—never checked—always victorious; so rapid in motion—so eager to strike; it deserved its name of the "Whip-lash," swung from one flank to the other, as danger called, night or day, sunshine or storm. I sometimes feared you thought your old Commander was hard and unfeeling; but now that it is all over, now that the fatigue is forgotten, I have no fear that one of you would willingly spare a single leaf from the chaplet of the past. History, with its busy fingers, is already gathering all these events and loading our shelves with its volumes; but to us, the living actors and witnesses, how feeble seem the pictures they have drawn! Who but a living witness can imagine those scenes on Shiloh field, when our wounded men mingled with the rebels, charred and blackened by the burning tents and grass, were crawling about, begging for some one to end their misery? Who can describe the plunging shot, shattering the strong oak as with a thunderbolt, and beating down horse and rider to the ground? Who but one that has felt them can describe the sizzing minie ball, which does its work so neatly and so well? Who can describe that last look of the soldier as he appeals for a help that man cannot give, or who the dread scenes at the surgeon's table, or at the burial trench? What artist will attempt that night scene when the gunboats and transports ran the batteries of Vicksburgh?—that long black line of iron-clads, followed by the frail transports, in darkness and silence—hardly a ripple or breath heard—when, as by the lightning's flash, the whole sky was lit up by the bonfires and burning buildings on shore, illuminating city and fleet, and making every floating object a target for those terrible batteries. Who will attempt to paint that grand panorama of battle at Chattanooga, with its ten miles of continuous fire, plainly visible from our hill just before the setting of the sun? Or who, but the poet, would venture to express that intense feeling of joy which pervaded all minds when, at our camp at Lovejoy, we heard in the distance the faint reverberations of the exploding magazines of Atlanta, that told us the rebels were evacuating the city, and that at last we had reached the goal assigned us in that grand drama of war which extended over a whole continent? I have always wished that some artist like BIERSTADT or KAUFFMAN could have stood by my side on Kenesaw that beautiful October morning, and fixed on canvas that beautiful picture of the vast forest at our feet, with its bright autumnal foliage, and the long lines of soldiers pointing toward Dallas, while in the far distance was Altoona, begirt with the white smoke of the rebel assault, and the occasional glimpse of the little signal flag through an embrasure, which told me, through the skillful officer by my side, that CORSE was there, and, consequently, that the place was safe. Or better still, that a BEARD or HEALY could have caught that gorgeous picture as we rode out of Atlanta that beautiful morning in November, and turned to look at Atlanta smouldering in its ruins, while long lines of soldiers with their white topped wagons were starting southward they knew not whither, and the whole air resounded with that favorite anthem of "John Brown's soul goes marching on," taken up from the band by the marching columns as by a common instinct. Or who will attempt the scene when HAZEN's old division, after long weeks and months of perilous marching down to the sea, walked with colors flying, and dressed by brigades on the centre, right into Fort McAllister, and the loud shouts of his men reached us across those rice fields and even carried back to our main camp, telling them that our fleet was gained and Savannah's fate was sealed? Or who but one who was present can feel the magic effects of that shrill steam whistle when the little tug *Davidson* came up Cape Fear River to us at Fayetteville, and the wild yells of our men told us that every man realized that it was a message from home? Who does not remember the heartfelt joy, when at Smithfield we heard the glad tidings that Richmond had fallen; that LEE was in full retreat, followed so soon by the news of his surrender? But in our wearied experiences we had, at times, to drink of the bitter cup of death and loss. Do you suppose any one can describe to me the bitter anguish of that moment when MCPHERSON, who had just left me in joyous health, was brought back and lay dead at my feet; or that terrific yell when the army of the Tennessee learned that their noble commander, whom they loved so well, would never again be seen in life, and that to them was consigned the dread task of revenge? And last of all, when at Raleigh, the sad tidings came and hung over us all for days like a pall, that Mr. LINCOLN, our beloved President, had been assassinated by the coward villain BOOTH. Even now I tremble when I think what might have befallen the people of Raleigh had not our men been long schooled in the terrible lessons of a bloody war. Oh! how we had all looked forward to that day when he should come forth to meet us, with his tall form and beaming eye, to welcome us back again to our homes, after our long and devious wanderings; but it was not reserved for him, and another did it in his stead, while the whole nation stood by, to proclaim with shouts of joy: Well done, good and faithful soldiers! And now I, your old commander, after a lapse of more than two years, reecho the same sentiment, and tell you: You have your reward, not in money or precious jewels, not in land and houses, but in the consciousness of a noble duty well done, and in the possession of these priceless memories that will become more and more precious as time rolls on. The day will come when not a man in this land of ours but would share with you his wealth, could he say, like you, that he, too, was of the Army of the Tennessee, and could tell his children that he had heard the first hostile shot at Fort Henry, and the last boom of cannon at Raleigh.

THE FUTURE—DANGERS AND PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER REBELLION.

I could thus go on, my friends, for hours, and recall from the past endless visions of deep interest to us all; but we live in a busy world that will not pause or stop for us. The seasons follow each other in quick succession, the sun pursues its endless course, and we who still survive must plod on to our appointed time, and mingle with the present and grapple with the future. Therefore, at considerable personal risk, I feel compelled to deal with them. I have often been asked by my fellow-soldiers, when troubled by the reports of the disturbed condition of things at the South, whether, after all, our labors had not been in vain? Whether we might not again be called upon to repeat the scenes of 1863 and 1864? Or whether the rebels, defeated in battle, might not, in the hurly-burly of time and politics, regain their "lost cause" and their lost pride? On these points I feel no great solicitude, but whether I can convey to your minds the same conviction, I will not say. History rarely goes backward, and events in the past are usually as real as the granite rock on which we stand. Surely no men ever had a more glorious cause than we. And never, in my judgment, did war so completely fulfill its natural office. When we laid down our arms and each man returned to his chosen vocation, not an armed rebel remained to question the national authority, and if perfect subordination and tranquillity have not resulted, we must look for the cause in the nature of things, or in the civil administration of our Government. The former lays within my province, but the later is not a fair topic of discussion for the soldier, who is sworn to obey the laws of his country, duly enacted, and the orders of his superiors. That questions of great interest should have resulted from our war is to be expected, such as concern the rights of States, and the rights of citizens therein. On these questions you, who were formerly officers and soldiers, but are now citizens, should form and express your opinions as freemen, unbiased by the clamor of the hour, and should leave to others an equal right, bearing in mind that there is room for doubt, and that men may differ, and differ widely, and yet be honest; but when a conclusion is once arrived at by due course of law the subject is no longer an open question for discussion, but should be submitted to simply because it is the law of the land. Each and every one of you can recall periods in your own history, when you supposed those in authority were acting wrong; but by a patient, silent discharge of your own clearly-defined duty, you saw these doubts and conclusions clear away like a mist cloud, and reveal to you the truth triumphant. So will it be in your civil experience, when a similar acquiescence in events will produce the same results. But, for a more comprehensive understanding of these important questions, we must turn from our limited experience to that of others recorded in history. Dr. DRAPER, an eminent American author, has likened the growth of a people, or of a nation, to that of the human body, and has shown that its intelligence and political development are governed by natural laws as clear of demonstration as those of any physical science. He also likens our system of government to that of the sun, which first in the beginning was a mere confused mass of nebulous matter and force. By natural operations a condensation ensued, and one after another, with mathematical precision, orb after orb was cast off from the revolving mass, and a family of worlds, the solar system, arose. Round the central sun these obedient worlds, with all their servitor satellites, pursue their courses. There was no hanging back in the movement, no vagrant, wanton wandering, no revolt. Through unutterable ages this Union was, as now, an exhibition of inconceivable energy, mathematical precision, paramount and predominating law. He further pursues the comparison, that inasmuch as every atom of matter has its just influence in the system, so every State, every county, every man, woman and child, and every conceivable human interest, has its just influence under our system. But, unfortunately, man, in the individual or in the aggregate, is not a mere passing subject. Though endowed with a vitality capable of infinite good, he is liable to wide aberrations which often lead him astray, and he is brought back to his true orbit only by a slow process, or by a sudden shock such as war. I need not attempt to apply these principles to the history of our own country, with which you are as familiar as I am, but will simply recall to your memories that, in the beginning of colonization, slavery on this continent was universal. Fertile lands and rich mines abounded everywhere, and compulsory slave labor resulted, as a matter of self-interest, not confined to the colonies of England alone, nor to those of France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden or Holland. As a general rule, the colonies resisted as far as they were able to do, but they were always overruled by the merchants and proprietors abroad, who demanded quick and large returns for their money invested. As early as 1761, a hundred years before our civil war, Virginia, under the influence of RICHARD HENRY LEE, attempted to stop the importation of slaves by a prohibitory duty, but her action was vetoed in England. In South Carolina a similar attempt was made, with a like result. In Georgia Gen. OGLETHORPE began his colony for the express purpose of limiting the extension of Slavery in that direction. Still later, at the time of our Revolutionary war, the sentiment opposed to the institution of Slavery was nearly universal, so much so that the slave trade was prohibited after 1808, and the word slave was not written at all in our Constitution. Slavery would surely have been extinguished in this country by a gradual and natural process, and we might have been spared our civil war, had not other causes came into play. It was found that the soil and climate of the Southern States were admirably adapted to the growth of Cotton. The power of steam was discovered and applied to machinery of all kinds, especially in Old and New England, and ELI WHITNEY, of Massachusetts, invented his cotton gin. These created an immense demand for the staple and seem to have changed the whole current of pubic opinion. The invention of the cotton gin did more to fix slavery upon us than any amount of prohibitory legislation, or any amount of anti-slavery agitation, so that I have always felt that both Old England and New England had much to do in fastening Slavery upon us as a people, and should have a just share in the responsibility for its baneful result. Under these influences cotton became a power in the land. It was proved arrogant and claimed to be king. It dictated its terms, and threatened war unless its imperious demands were granted. It claimed the right to go where it pleased, and to extend itself over lands, such as Kansas and California, not adapted to it or slave labor at all; and at last it rebelled and set up a government of its own, whose very corner-stones were Cotton and Slavery. Nothing on earth could justify such a rebellion, and I only mention these facts in the past to show that others than the people of the South were partially responsible, and should share the natural consequences of their own acts. And I, born of Connecticut parents, bearing in affectionate remembrance the virtues of my honored ancestors, and yielding to no man in admiration of the intelligence, refinement, industry and thrift of the people of New-England, do honestly believe that they, in common with all the great North who shared in the original causes and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural penalties. If Slavery, then, was the real cause of our civil war, or even the pretext for it; and if children must inherit the sins of their fathers, even to the third and fourth generations, then none of us who trace our origin back to the earlier days of this Republic can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion; or in the language of Dr. DRAPER: "Guilty, then, both of us in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with mutual crimination, but bear our punishment with humility."

SUFFERINGS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RESPECTIVELY.

How has this punishment been partitioned by the results of the war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt, binding on us in fact, in law and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid. Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been fearfully punished. Mourning in every household, desolation written in broad characters across the whole face of their country, cities in ashes and fields laid waste, their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. Ruin, poverty and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the very cap-sheaf to their stack of misery; her proud men begging for pardon and appealing for permission to raise food for their children; her five millions of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever. How any Southern gentleman, with these facts, plain and palpable, everywhere staring him in the face and recorded forever in the book of history, can still boast of his "lost cause," or speak of it in language other than of shame and sorrow, passes my understanding, and instead of being revived, I know that their lost cause will sink deeper and deeper into infamy as time more keenly probes its hidden mysteries and reveals them to the light of day. Now that Slavery is gone, and gone forever, with its unhappy wrecks left behind, and all danger is passed, if any set of men again appeal to war when they have courts to secure their rights and redress their wrongs, I would trust our national destiny again to those grand old national laws which raised our country through the long, tedious vassalage of colonization; which carried us safely through the ordeal of our Revolutionary war; made our flag famous on the high seas in 1812; led our conquering armies to the gates of Mexico in 1847, and has borne us gloriously through four years of as hard war as ever tested the manhood of any people. Let us renew, as far as lies in our individual person, that system which BANCROFT tells us guided our fathers before the Revolution—"the system which has been revealed in India; the system which combines and perfects the symbolic wisdom of the Orient and the reflective genius of Greece; the system conforming to reason, yet kindling with enthusiasm, always hastening reform, yet always conservative; proclaiming absolute equality among men, yet not suddenly abolishing the unequal institutions of society; guaranteeing absolute freedom, yet involving inexorable restrictions of duty; in the highest degree theoretical, yet in the highest degree practical; awakening the inner man to a consciousness of his destiny, and yet adapted with exact harmony to the outward world; at once divine and human. This system was professed in every part of our widely-extended country, and cradled our freedom." With such a spirit pervading all our country once more—with our population increasing thirty-three per cent. every ten years; with our national wealth developing in even a greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast national domain; with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton-fields of the South, with forty thousand miles of finished railroads, and other thousands in progress—can any one doubt our present strength, or calculate our future destiny? *If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future course, I, for one, would welcome them back, our equals, but not our superiors, and lend them a helping hand.* But if, like spoiled children, they will cling to the dead past and shut their eyes to the coming future, I would only call their attention to that wave of emigration that has swept over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific and must soon turn back and flow South. They may oppose, but their opposition will be as vain as it was for them to try and stop the Army of the Tennessee which swept the length and breadth of their land. *The next war of Northern invasion will not desolate their land, but will fructify and regenerate it.* And now, in conclusion, my friends, I will say that since the war closed nothing has given me more satisfaction than to see the spirit you have all manifested since you cast aside the soldier's garb. I recall a little circumstance in Memphis, in the Summer of 1863. We were lying in camp, drilling and preparing for the coming Winter, when I was visited by a gentleman of high education, a captain then, now Admiral LESSODIKE, of the Russian Navy, who accompanied me in many drills and reviews, always complimenting our men on their soldierly appearance. On one occasion we rode into the camp of BARRETT's Battery, and we timed them from the call of "assembly" till the battery was harnessed up and out in the field, ready for action. He was much pleased at their promptness. I explained that our men were not professional soldiers, but had been mechanics, clerks and laborers only a few months before. He seemed to admit that was possible, but he said: "What will you do with these men when the war is over?" I answered: "They will all quietly and peacefully return to their homes." He shook his head and did not believe me. I have no doubt that he has since given us, as a people, full credit for this result—to him and to all Europeans so enigmatical in its character. Yes, our men have returned to their homes in peace and quiet. And go where I may, I meet them all more or less busy at their various callings. Instead of the great art of destruction, they are now acting the better part of construction. DODGE guiding the Pacific Railroad (that stupendous movement of the energy and resources of our people) across the Rocky Mountains; CASEMENT laying his two miles of rails per day; WRIGHT seeking out the way for the Southern Pacific Road; SPRAGUE at the North, building westward; CORSE constructing harbors on the great lakes; BLAIR and WARNER planting cotton at the South; WILSON delving out the Mississippi, and planning to make the Illinois River a majestic canal fed by the great lakes of the North; and turn which way we may, we find our comrades busy, their sword turned into pruning hooks, each planting his own vine and fig-tree, and no man afraid. Go on then, I say, and encourage honest industry everywhere. Form and express your honest opinions like freemen. Discourage that system of personal abuse and detraction which has grown too much into a habit, and is a stain upon the national character. Frown upon violence, come from what quarter it may. Have unbounded faith in your country and its flag, and you will win for the Army of the Tennessee a fame in peace equal to that which you fairly won for it in war; and He who holds the fate of nations in the palm of His hand will see that your labors are not in vain, and that the glory of your country, for which you battled in war and labored in peace, shall not be tarnished by an insidious foe.

Ex-Gov. Josiah Bartlett, of New-Hampshire.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Concord, N. H., says:

"A recent addition has been made to the picture gallery of the Executive Chamber in the portrait of Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, of Kingston, whose name appears very conspicuous in the early history of New-Hampshire. The portrait is a faithful copy of a life-size painting by TRUMBULL, in possession of the family, and was presented to the State by JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esq., of New-York, a grandson, we believe, of the eminent deceased. It is said to be a skillfully executed and a very correct likeness, and will be considered a valuable addition to the collection of gubernatorial pictures now suspended in the Council Chamber. There are few names in the past history of the Granite State that are connected with so honorable associations as cluster around the record of JOSIAH BARTLETT. He commenced his public career as a medical practitioner in Kingston, in 1750. Under the Royal Government of England he held various important commissions, but they were all taken from him on account of his love for civil liberty. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, in 1776, and when the vote was called on the question of the Declaration of Independence his was the first name pronounced, and he answered in the affirmative with an emphatic and ringing voice that gave new courage and resolution to that noble body of patriots. As a medical agent he accompanied the army of Gen. STARK to Bennington. Subsequently he rose to the position of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. He was the last 'President' of New-Hampshire under the old Constitution, and the first Governor under the Constitution of 1792. In 1795, at the age of sixty-five, he closed a useful and honored life."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Probably Fatal Shooting Affair in the Bowery—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Wounded Man.

About two o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man appeared at the lager-beer saloon of JOHN STEIGER, at No. 213 Bowery, and knocked for admission, under pretence of looking for a collar he said he had lost there a few hours previous. As he failed to gain an entrance at the front door he went round to the Rivington-street entrance and endeavored to break open the door. Mr. STEIGER went to the door and requested the man to make less noise, when the ruffian endeavored to strike him, and subsequently fired a pistol at him, the bullet taking effect in his right side. The wounded man ran into the street and fell on the sidewalk, and was subsequently removed to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was examined by the House Surgeon, Dr. WASHBURNE, who found that the ball had entered the chest on the right side, between the third and fourth ribs, passing through in the direction of the lung, causing, it is feared, a fatal wound.

During the forenoon, Coroner GOVER held an *ante-mortem* examination, when STEIGER made the following statement:

I keep a lager-beer saloon at No. 213 Bowery; this morning, at about 1:45 o'clock, as I was going to close my place, some one came, and knocked at the Bowery door; I opened it, when a man with red whiskers, red moustache, and three deep scars or cuts on the right side of the nose demanded admittance, saying he had lost a collar in my place; I had never seen the person before, and as I saw he had his collar on, I would not admit him; he then went round to the side door, on Rivington-street, and tried to break it down; I opened that door when he ran round to the Bowery door and endeavored to break that one in; I requested him not to make such a noise, and he attempted to strike me; I broke away from him and on entering my door I was shot in the side by this man; I gave him no provocation, and had no other difficulty with him; I do not know who he is; as soon as I was wounded I gave an alarm by shouting "watch," and fell on the sidewalk, and while I was lying there an officer brought the man to me who had shot me; I recognized the man, and told the officer that he was the person who had shot me; I heard the officer afterward let the man go; I was then brought to this hospital.

Considerable mystery surrounds the affair as yet, and the police are endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrator. The statement of the wounded man regarding the arrest and subsequent release of the ruffian who fired the pistol is explained by the statement subsequently made by Officer KELLARD, of the Tenth Ward Police, who says he arrested a tall man soon after the shot was fired, and found STEIGER lying speechless on the sidewalk. He asked the crowd near by if the prisoner was the one who had shot STEIGER, and they all declared that it was a short man, and started off in pursuit of him. In the confusion Officer KELLARD lost his prisoner, who broke away. A further investigation will take place in a few days.

The Murder of a Sailor on Shipboard—Commencement of the Inquest.

Coroner GOVER commenced an inquest yesterday forenoon at the First Ward Police Station over the remains of WM. HANSEN, the Norwegian sailor, who died on Friday from the effects of a blow on the head, received at the hands of ALFRED W. TORKER, mate on board the brig *E. Miller*, as already published in the TIMES of yesterday. The following is a synopsis of the testimony taken before the jury yesterday:

James Young, a sailor, being sworn, testified: Deceased came on board the ship on Thursday last, another man was mate of the vessel when I shipped, but the prisoner was mate of her when I went to work on Thursday; I never knew the prisoner or the deceased before they shipped; we came to an anchor here in the North River; we had a great deal of work to do; the difficulty occurred about four o'clock, after we came to anchor; deceased was ordered to coil up ropes, and he went to obey the order; words passed between him and the mate, but I cannot say what they were; I saw the mate strike the deceased over the head with a handspike, which was lying close to the prisoner's feet; the accused said, "Damn you, lay up those ropes as I tell you, or I will make you do it;" prisoner expressed sorrow for having stricken deceased, and said he would rather have paid $50 than to have done it; I knew of no previous dispute occurring between the prisoner and deceased.

James Collier, the pilot, testified: I heard the mate order deceased to coil the rope on a belaying pin on the port side of the vessel; he commenced, but kind of hung back; he seemed willing to do his work, but might not be able to work as lively as others; the mate then said, "Damn you, I will make you do it," and then picked up the capstan bar from the deck, and struck the deceased on the right side of the head; he fell, striking the left side of his head against the rail, and then on the deck; I arrested the mate to take him ashore, when, on meeting a boat with the Habor Police in it, I gave him into their charge; the accused helped me to restore deceased to sensibility, but he died about four o'clock; the accused asked me to arrest him and take him on shore; accused said several times he would go on shore and deliver himself up; I met the Police boat near the dock; I hailed it and the boat came alongside, and I gave the accused into the custody of the Harbor Police; I knew of no vindictive feeling existing between prisoner and deceased; prisoner said he was sorry for what he had done, and I told him he should have thought of that before; I saw the deceased draw the belaying pin from the rail and make a demonstration as though he would strike the mate; he did not strike the mate, however, but dropped the belaying pin, and then the mate "dropped" him; it was about three or four minutes after the deceased dropped the belaying pin that the death blow was given.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Steamer Matanzas Boiler Explosion.

Coroner GOVER, yesterday, assumed charge of the boiler explosion case, occurring on board the steamer *Matanzas*, on Friday, and resulting in the death of HENRY MCGEE, as already reported. As the steamer was advertised and all prepared to sail yesterday afternoon for the port of Charleston, S. C., the Coroner concluded to adjourn the inquest over until the 29th inst. He impanneled a jury, and they viewed the body, as well as the boiler, which now lies on the pier. It appears that the boiler of the donkey-engine forced its way through the roof of the toward-house, and blew back into the quarter-boat, smashing the latter into fragments. The deceased, who had only shipped that day as quartermaster, was sitting by the door of the house on the deck, and his body was blown into the air a distance of over thirty feet, finally falling on the pier, in an insensible condition. Coroner GOVER requests that any persons who may have examined the boiler since its removal to the dock, will call at his office, No. 4 Centre-street, and leave their addresses. No arrests have been made, as there was nothing ascertained regarding the culpability of any person on board. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 46 years of age, and resided at No. 646 Hudson-street. The steamer was not in a fit condition for so extended a voyage.

The Republican Judiciary Convention.

The Republican Judiciary Convention met at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, and nominated for Civil Judge JOHN S. PATTERSON, after which the Convention adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A RING.

Officer LACEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested MARY FITZGERALD yesterday on a charge of having stolen a valuable finger ring from Miss FRANCES VIVIAN, of No. 96 St. Mark's-place. The accused was engaged during October as a domestic by Mrs. MARY J. LESTER, of No. 534 Broadway, where Miss VIVIAN was then stopping, and the larceny took place there. As the prisoner had been found in possession of the ring, she was fully committed for trial. Other articles of jewelry were also missed at the same time, of which no trace can be found.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

By virtue of a warrant obtained by a resident of the neighborhood, Sergt. BURDEN, of the Second District Court Squad, made a descent, yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, on the premises No. 137 Greene-street, kept by MARY HOLCOMB, where he captured the proprietress, Anna Burhart, Martha St. Clair, Carrie Shepard, Hattie Brown, Josephine Taylor and Mattie Williams, boarders, and John Smith, John Brown, Sidney Seeley, Peter Paul, Charles Brinkerhoff, Nicholas Kecke, Francis Meyer, Gustav Bohner, Victor Pero and Benjamin Holcomb.

Lodging these prisoners in the Station-house, Sergt. BURDEN then made descent upon the house No. 174 Thompson-street, kept by Mrs. ANN DAVIS, where he found only FREDERICK DAVIS, JENNY ALLEN, and MARY DEVOE. All of the Sergeant's prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning, when the proprietors were required to find bail in the sum of $500 each to appear at the Special Sessions, and the other prisoners were temporarily committed—the greater number of them being discharged during the afternoon.

ALLEGED BOND LARCENY.

PASQUALE SANTI, an Italian, past middle-age, residing at No. 233 Spring-street, appeared to charge KATE ARNOLD with the larceny of a bond of the Government of Costa Rica, which he avers to be worth $3,000. His story is that he was living with the girl, and kept the bond, together with other valuables, in a tin box in the drawer of a bureau in the room they occupied. The Costa Rica bond he alleges to be missing, and charges KATE with stealing it, from the fact that she had knowledge of its whereabouts, and had free access to it. The prisoner, who is a young girl of only 17 years, and evidently not yet hardened in vice, indignantly denied the charge, and wondered how any man could lie as SANTI, she alleged, was doing in preferring the accusation against her. She was, however, committed, in default of bail, for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

Assistant Fire Marshal BAKER made a complaint charging ALONZO SESJABESA and MARY PURCELLA with attempting to fire the premises No. 39 Bowery, on Sunday evening last. It is alleged that the parties have been living together as man and wife and jointly occupied the basement of the premises above-named. During Sunday afternoon and evening it was noticed that they were acting in a suspicious manner, and as the fire was subsequently discovered the Fire-Marshal investigated the case, and found that SESJABESA holds policies of insurance in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of New-Jersey, to the amount of $4,000, which, as alleged, exceeds tenfold the value of the property belonging to him in the building on the night of the fire. The parties were held for an examination.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

The complaint of EDWARD CRUMMIE, No. 609 Grand-street, states that on Friday, in company with JOHN A. IVES, he visited Williamsburgh, with $65 on his person, for the purpose of purchasing wood. On the way they stopped for refreshments, and CRUMMIE lay down on a bed. While there, he alleges that IVES came up to him, and that he felt him endeavoring to extract his money from his pocket.

A CURIOUS CASE.

JOSEPH LAURENT, of No. 654 Broadway, some days ago made a statement, alleging that VICTOR VANDERPELT and HENRY C. GREEN, clerks in his employ, had, during the months of September and October last, stolen from his store shawls, laces and other goods, to the value of $70,000, and that he had good reason to believe that a portion of the goods were concealed in the house of GREEN, at No. 703 Greenwich-street. A search warrant was then issued, and Officer LAW found in GREEN's house a velvet dress and a vest made of material which LAURENT identified as a portion of the stolen goods. Mrs. GREEN was at the same time arrested, but was released on her own recognizance. Yesterday she again appeared in Court with her husband, who thus voluntarily put himself in the hands of the law, it having been stated that neither he nor VANDERPELT could be found. GREEN was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, which ends the case for the present.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

EPHRAIM BROWN, No. 309 West Forty-fourth-street, stated before the Court that yesterday morning about 2:30 o'clock he was in the act of leaving his house, when in the hallway and at the front door he encountered a man, who dealt him a powerful blow on the head with a slung-shot, which, however, did not disable him, and he at once grappled with his assailant. A scuffle ensued between the two, in the course of which BROWN received several blows with the weapon of his adversary, and would have been seriously injured had not Sergeant ALDIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, passing the house on his way home and hearing the noise entered and taken BROWN's adversary into custody. The prisoner gave the name of JOSEPH WATERKINE and said that he resided at No. 546 Grand-street, and was a house painter. In explanation of the assault he said that he went into the hallway to sleep, and that BROWN coming down stairs had taken hold of him, whereupon he had used the slung-shot. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN OLD TRICK.—A man representing himself an express messenger, called at No. 83 South Oxford-street on Friday afternoon, and informed the lady of the house that three trunks had arrived at No. 317 West-street, New-York, and desired her order to bring them to the house. The lady suspecting the man, did not act on his suggestion to go up stairs and write the order, but was prevailed on to go for a piece of writing paper for the man to write the order which she was to sign. During the moment the lady was out of sight the man decamped with an umbrella and a hat brush from the hat rack. He was not caught.

AN INSTALLATION.—Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of the Shay-place Baptist Church, will be installed pastor next Thursday evening. Rev. JAMES H. HOYT, father of the pastor, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach the sermon, Rev. Dr. E. E. L. TAYLOR will give the right hand of fellowship, Rev. Dr. J. W. SARLES will give the charge to the people, and Rev. Dr. J. B. THOMAS the charge of the pastor.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held last evening on the body of JAMES REED, elsewhere reported as having died in the cell of the Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by congestion of the brain.

A RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.—The Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad will be sold next week, in distraint for taxes. Beside all the right, title and interest of the Company, 33 horses, three passenger cars and one platform or gravel car.

BEDDING.—ELLEN CAMVAN was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, charged with stealing a feather bed, worth $15, from ANN ELLIOTT. She was held for further examination.

DIED IN HIS CELL.—PETER REED, arrested for intoxication, was found dead in the cell yesterday morning in the Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause of death.

POLICE ARRESTS DURING THE WEEK.—The Police arrests last week numbered 362.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—James Wright, Miss Campbell and 3 children, Master Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Allen, T. Sullivan, E. Brown, Miss Hattie L. Bix, Miss Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Teasdale and son, J. S. Robinson, Miss M. Madison, Mrs. Capt. Collins, Miss Ward, Miss Dunham, Noble Jones, Mrs. and Miss Morrill, E. Ludecus, Mrs. H. Farety and 3 children, Mrs. Powers and child, L. N. Fisher, W. H. Cuyler, Dr. Yarrow, 7th U. S. Infantry, Capt. Burn, do. do.; A. M. Chase, Otis R. Barker, A. J. Moran, J. Fossburg, Robert Coile, Chas. Shaffrey, Mr. and Mrs. Speiro, child and nurse, 350 soldiers 7th U. S. Infantry, and 30 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 16.—*In Steamer Europe, for Brest and Havre.*—O. J. Coggill, Miss Coggill and maid servant, Miss M. C. Cooper, New-York; Miss Dahlgreen, Washington, D. C.; M. P. Read, Mrs. Read, New-York; Louis Borg, late Vice-Consul of France at New-York, Mrs. Edwin Smith and two Misses Smith, F. E. Church, Mrs. Church, New-York; Mrs. Dr. J. M. Foltz and three children, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. M. Ebbs, Miss Ebbs, Westchester, Penn.; J. L. Ludlam, Mrs. Ludlam, New-York; Mrs. M. A. Caldwell, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Van Sickler, Miss Van Sickler, W. G. Grant, Jr., New-York; G. Clarence Churchill, Utica, N. Y.; R. S. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, child and maid-servant, New-York; Mrs. Arnot, Elmira, N. Y.; Thomas Garner, Jr., Mrs. Garner, child and maid-servant, New-York; Miss Amory, Boston; A. Bazaine, French army; Mrs. Bazaine, Vera Cruz; Mrs. N. H. Wolfe, Miss Wolf, New-York; Mrs. M. Porcher, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Osborn, two children and servant, Mrs. George Wilson, New-York; A. Castella, Consul of France at Lima, Peru; George Partridge, Mrs. Partridge, New-York; Mr. Peralta, Mrs. Angela Peralta, Paris, France; Auguste Alker, Mrs. Alker, New-York; S. Ropes, Boston; W. F. Proctor, Mrs. Proctor, two children and maid servant, Miss Proctor, New-York; A. Philip, Matamoras, Mexico; Samuel E. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Bessie S. Hopkins and maid servant, New-York; Joseph Armaud, Paris, France; Thomas B. Hidden, New-York; Soc. Newman, Miss Rosa Fremon, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Carmes, child and maid servant, New-York; Enrique Ruiz, Havana, Cuba; J. A. Connor, George Rintoul, New-York; Jose Crews, Madrid, Spain; E. V. Welch, New-York; Maurice Vatel, Paris, France, John W. Kohisaat, New-York; Fred. Berthold, St. Louis, Mo.; Matthew D. Bagg, New-York; Emile Perisot, Havre, France; B. Reinhardt, New-York; Salvadore Anastasi, Havana, Cuba; Edwin N. Martin, New-York; Edward Davis, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles Fenci, New-York; G. Bruly, Matamoras, Mexico; Carlisle Blanchard, New-York; Eugene Schaller, Mrs. Schaller, Miss Mary Schaller, Eugene Schaller, Jr., Paris, France; R. Fossat, Mrs. Fossat, New-York; C. Laviati, Milan, Italy; J. G. Argues, C. C. Argues, New-York; Charles Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jules Barbeau, Paris, France; Celestin Gadet, New-York; Mrs. R. Mauser, Boston, Mass.; T. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Miss Gougn, England; Mrs. Mary L. Lecky, Miss M. Proctor, Miss M. A. Bewley, J. W. Strangman, England; W. S. Hedley, Thomas Ross, E. G. Sammis and wife, Florida; Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Bradbury, B. G. Bean, H. Hutchinson, Jr., New-York; Mrs. Dyett and son, Toronto; Howard L. Smith, Miss Acosta and Miss L. Acosta, Miss Ann Davis, England; Amos Griffith and wife, Mr. McGill, G. Woodward, wife and child, L. C. Hardy, J. Johnston, L. W. Johnston, H. Moncrif and wife, C. P. Williams, F. W. Atterburn, England; Edmond Jeanjaquet, Major Lambert, Capt. Berestord, British Army.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship Bellona, for London.*—H. Hammond and wife, Miss Pauline Hunt, Eliza Fairbain and family, Wm. DeCourcy, John Fieber, L. B. Trimen, Burgess Taylor, Thos. Mitchell, D. H. Stitson, A. G. Goodwin, Miss Henrietta Goodwin, Mrs. Rosa Gordon, William Beebe, Camille Russar, Aguste Plassan, John Henry Ramus, W. G. Patterson, B. Lewis, John H. Spenser, Miss Sallie Spenser, William B. Houston, and 31 in the steerage.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship Iowa, for Liverpool*—James Slater, Scotland; James Cook, Wm. F. Nelson, H. M. Wellington, Boston; John Hall, Pittsburgh; Matilda Robb, Hugh McCann, Philadelphia; Thomas Macfarlane, Plymouth, Pa.; Mary Tennant, Margaret Tennant, Detroit; George Boreham, Jamestown, N. Y.; John Williams, George Ferguson, Isabella Ferguson, Brooklyn; Thomas H. Salmon, Rev. Bro. Joackim, Thomas Page, New-York; Clarence Jones, C. H. Reinhart, Pittsburgh, and 95 steerage passengers.

NOV. 15.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Antwerp*—Albert D. Hermetter, Albert Hermetter, Jr., Paul Beckurt, Mr. Fuller Beckurt, Miss Mina Beckurt, Victor Forge, Joseph Lander, M. C. Oolgardt, C. Zirnwas, Margaret Zirnwas.

In steamship Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans—W. H. Pratt, H. R. Pratt, E. S. Pratt, Miss Kate Pratt, Miss Annie Pratt, Miss J. R. Pratt, B. J. Beck, Miss Nellie Elwood, Mrs. Henry Burns, Geo. G. Burns, H. W. Gove, D. C. Seymour, Capt. W. T. Beckett, Miss H. E. Hoag, Mrs. J. E. Hoag, Miss Jane Tartt, Mrs. J. H. Pope, Mrs. P. Schneidan, Chas. Campbell, wife and daughter, Bradish Johnson, wife, family and servant, Capt. A. E. Hooker and wife, J. H. LaRue, F. A. Dewelde, Miss Kate M. Wright, Mrs. E. H. Chadwick and child, Robert Long, Thos. W. Wallace, William A. B. Berry, Geo. R. Dugue, Miss Ella E. Burbank, Miss Carrie S. Keag, Mrs. E. F. Rutherford and 3 children, Mrs. Sarah Warden, 3 children and servant, James C. Warden, Samuel Warden, William Deiter, wife and child, Mrs. S. G. Brown, 2 children and servant, Walter McReady and lady, Collins Carruthers and children, and others.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—C. McFall, Wm. Bonsing, Mrs. Wm. Bonsing, John Conckling, A. Mosher, E. F. Maynard, Peter Lawrence, Jas. Walker, Miss J. Sommers, Miss A. Sommers, Geo. Wilcox, Miss Mary Clarke, A. Voege, Andrew Dodd, Calvin James, James Curtis, Benj. Harrison, S. W. Gillespie, E. F. Cary, Mrs. E. H. Davis, Mariana Binelo, J. W. Brunson, Master S. W. Chambers, Jr., James Wilcox, W. C. Gibson, Mrs. W. C. Gibson, G. W. Goff, Mrs. Belle Ellis, Jno. Monahan, Chas. Jenks, Jr., Henry Caldwell, Robert Dayton, Wm. Kemp, Tracy Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets....... 4 40 | Moon rises...10 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 58 | Gov. Island.12 47 | Hell Gate.... 2 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Savannah 67 hours, with cotton to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamer Charles W. Lord, Ward, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong northeast winds off Hatteras.

Ship War Hawk, Williams, San Francisco July 19, with mdse. to master. Crossed the equator in Pacific Aug. 14; Cape Horn Sept. 15; equator in Atlantic Oct. 13, in lon. 33 30. Nov. 9, signalized schr. Petronella, hence for Nicaragua. Has had very light winds from the line up to lat. 31; since then heavy W. and N. W. gales. Nov. 7 passed the wreck of a vessel of about 250 or 300 tons, abandoned; 8th, saw the side of a vessel, apparently not long in the water.

Ship Robert Kerr, Hunter, Calcutta July 4, with linseed, &c., to William Mackay & Co.

Ship Euterpe, Peneil, Leghorn 60 ds., with marble, &c., to John Smith.

Bark Georgina, (of London,) Reed, Rio Janeiro Sept. 25, with coffee to J. E. McAndrew. Nov. 13, in a heavy gale from N. W., shipped a sea, which stove skylights and bulwarks.

Bark Martha, (Meck.,) Jotz, Bahia 51 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark White Wing, (Br.,) Pike, Puerto Cabello 13 ds., with hides and coffee to Dallett & Bliss.

Bark Templar, Potts, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., via Hampton Roads Nov. 12, with coffee to Lunt Bros.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Sept. 25, with hides to R. W. Ropes & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales on the coast.

Brig Empress, (of Halifax,) Lesseff, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 1, with logwood to Henry, De Cordova & Co.

Brig Rocky Glen, Wallace, Neuvitas 3d inst., with mdse. to W. Peck & Son. Has had heavy weather the whole passage, and split sails.

Brig Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix (Bass End) 16 ds., with rum to Roche Brothers & Coffee. Has been 8 ds. to the north of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, Curacoa 20 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Foulk. Oct. 29, in the Mona Passage, experienced a heavy gale from N. W.

Brig Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Barbados 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schr. Ida Waters, for New-York.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., with salt to Duncan McCall.

Brig Locke, Berry, Bangor.

Brig Stevens, Davis, Boston.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, (of Brookhaven,) Tuttle, Malaga, via Gibraltar, 54 ds., with fruit to F. Grand & Cerego. Has had continued heavy gales on the passage. Oct. 31, lat. 35 30, lon. 63 10, had a heavy gale from S. E. to N. E., in which lost foresail, split mainsail, and shipped a sea which filled the cabin with water, and caused the vessel to leak badly in her upper works, and was obliged to throw overboard 150 boxes lemons and a few boxes raisins to lighten her.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) McDonald, Grand Turk, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to S. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Barrett, Eaton, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Tilly, Baltimore, with coal for Boston.

Brig Irene, Oland, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Birdsall, Theall, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Rondout, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Alvida, Smith, Rondout, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. C. Bentley, Newland, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Florence, Perry, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Bernice, Arnold, Elizabethport, with coal for Newport.

Schr. M. C. Hart, Hart, Boston.

Steamship Monticello, Clark, Boston.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Mary Merchan, Nash, Providence.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Brundage, Bristol.

Schr. Brothers, Leroy, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Hall, Bentley, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Angeline, Bales, New-London.

Schr. T. B. Abel, Mayo, New-London.

Schr. Anna Edwards, Edwards, New-Haven.

Schr. Rodges, Nickerson, Portland, with stone.

Schr. American Eagle, Rider, New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Mapes, Fall River.

Schr. Jane, Gardner, New-Haven.

Schr. P. Gibson, Nickerson, New-London.

Schr. Mangam, Hale, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nelson, Harris, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah, Yates, Glen Cove.

Schr. M. Brainard, Baker, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Benedict, Higby, Northport.

Schr. Escort, Bruce, Providence.

Schr. M. Hand, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Taylor, Lawless, Providence.

Schr. E. Bennett, Malt, Providence.

Schr. A. Mount, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Camden, Winegate, New-Haven.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Angler, Peesey, Wareham.

Schr. Union, Harris, Brookhaven.

Schr. Herald, Thompson, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Sulgate, Pawtucket.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Wareham.

Schr. Maggie, Holt, Wareham.

Schr. Moonlight, Perry, Providence.

Schr. Whistler, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Pettit, Jones, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Albert, Maxson, Providence.

Schr. O. Owen, Davis, Greenport.

Schr. Josephine, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Madison, Portland, with stone.

Schr. A. Howe, Whitmore, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Ella Matthews, Malory, Wareham.

Schr. Chief, Newell, New-Haven.

Schr. Squire, Himmins, Boston.

Schr. Lilly, Menson, Providence.

Schr. Navive, Chase, New-London.

Schr. Sally Burden, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Ruy, Wilson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Evans, Smith, Boston.

Schr. P. Rhine, Sheffield, Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Elizabethport.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchill, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW.—Ship Robert Kerr, Hunter, Calcutta, is anchored outside the bar; also, one ship unknown; and one brig, with loss of maintopmast.

Anchored at Quarantine—Steamships Helvetia, for Liverpool; Bellona, for London.

Sailed.

Steamships Europe for Havre; City of New-York for Liverpool; Germania, for Hamburg; Iowa, for Glasgow; Thames, for London; Tah Kee, for Vera Cruz; Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans; Lodona, for New-Orleans; Montgomery, for Savannah; San Salvador, for do.; Matanzas, for Charleston; Champion, for do.; Mary Sandford, for Wilmington; James S. Green, for Washington; E. C. Knight, for do.; Pioneer, for Liverpool via Charleston; Jeremiah Thompson, for Liverpool; Cornelius Grinnell, for London; Marcia Greenleaf, for do.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16—Arr. steamer Concordia, from New-Orleans; U. S. steamer Ascutney, Washington; bark Arctic, New-Bedford; brig N. W. Z., Turks Island.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16—Arr. steamship Charleston, New-York; schr. Curtis Tillon, do.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, Zodiac and Saragossa for New-York; schr. Fannie Shaw for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15—Arr. bark William, 56 ds. from Liverpool, with an assorted cargo for Baltimore. She passed Oct. 18, 6 o'clock A. M., in lat. 38 44, lon. 35 5 W., a ship, bottom upward, of about 400 tons register. Arr. steamer George, at Norfolk, from Charleston for New-York, towing a hulk of coals.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth and steamer Heliatrope are in the Roads.

Passed out, ship Mary Goodall, for Yokohama.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 14—Arr. schrs. Daniel Shoot, from Rondout for Boston; Rio, do. do.; Ada S. Hean, New-York for do.; Milwaukee, Rondout for do.; Sarah Culen, Newburyport for Philadelphia; Isabella, Elizabethport for do.; brigs W. S. Sawyer, Bray, from Port Jewett; Robin, Taber, from Elizabethport.

Nov. 15—Arr. schrs. Billow, from New-York for Boston; Robbie W. Dillon, Philadelphia for do.; G. C. Morris, do. for Boston; Emma B. Shaw, Salisbury for Philadelphia; Catharine W. May, Philadelphia for Boston; Pedro A. Cran, do. for do.; C. G. Cramner, do. for do.; Rescue, (Br.,) New-York for St. George, N. S.; Rebecca, Provincetown for Boston; Flora King, Providence for Portsmouth; A. M. Alldridge, Philadelphia for Boston; brigs M. Merritt, Curacoa for Boston; Ocean Belle, New-York for do.; barks L. T. Stocker, New-York for Portland; Ellen Stephens, Cuba for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16—Sld. steamship Huntsville, San Jacinto and Tonawanda, for Philadelphia. Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Dunelm—Br. bark, from Inqua for Glasgow, 60 ds. out, Oct. 10, lat. 5 45 S., lon. 32 26.

Mary Blake—schr., from Areceibo for Boston, Nov. 13, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 14.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Nov. 1, brigs Lilly, for New-York in 2 ds.; Beaver, (Br.,) for Savanna la Mar to load for New-York.

At Neuvitas, Nov. 3, bark Thomas Whitney, arr. 3d, with loss of all her topmasts.

At St. Croix, Oct. 31, brig T. Towner, from New-Haven, dischg.

At Puerto Cabello, Nov. 2, Venez. brig Adella, for New-York in 5 days.

At Barbados, Oct. 23, bark D. Trowbridge, for New-York in 4 days.

At Curacoa, Oct. 26, brig J. M. Merritt, dischg.

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SCHAEFFER, M. D.
ALLEGHANY, Penn., Nov. 13.

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